EVERY PRIDAY MORNING,

221 WASHINGTON ST., ROOM Nº 6. ROBERT F. WALLCOT, General Agoat.

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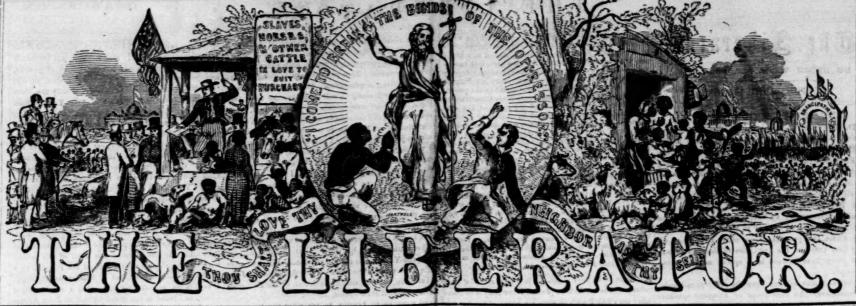
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The following gentlemen constitute the Finanial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz:-PRANCIS JACKSON, EDgend Quincy, EDMUND JACKSON, and WENDELL



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jallers and con-stables of the institution. . . . There is some excuss for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our pathens, in PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWEEVED PROK THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No ble sing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. - WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1860.

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REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the St. Louis Bulletin. GARRISON'S LAST.

The late anniversary week in New York has furnished Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison and his confreres with a fresh opportunity of indulging in their accustomed luxury of cursing and swearing at the Constitution and the Union. Their executations on Constitution and the Union. Their execrations on this occasion were rather more piquant and undiluted than usual. Garrison was in fine feather, and raved and howled with a ferocious vehemence, realizating all his oft repeated blasphemies with added vigor of feeling and expression. His speech comes to us reported in full in the Boston Liberator, and the state of the control of th forms rather instructive reading in its way. Mr. Garrison is a firm believer in social and political development and progress. In his magnanimity he has some pardon to bestow upon the framers of the Constitution, and the ancient devotees to the Union, because they lived in days of ignorance. The sun of Black Republicanism had not then flooded creation with its splendors. It had not then been discovered, as a law of political ethics, that solemn compromises made on a basis of equal justice, and from which during nearly a century the whole country had derived its amazing prosperity, were leagues try had derived its amazing prosperity, were leagues and covenants with the devil. On the contrary, Mr. Garrison thinks that not only the Constitution, hat the star-spangled banner, is to be 'abhorred.' He gnashes his teeth furiously at this symbol of our national glory, tells us that it is 'clotted with blood,' and gives us the remarkable and interesting information that it has been 'torn down,' a fact which will be now to most readers, who will be apt to imagine that the experiment of tearing it down would task the collective intrepidity of the whole tribe of Yankee Abolitionists. He tells us that it is in the power of the North to emancipate the slaves in the South in a single hour, and that without the shedding of a single drop of blood, though e does not enlighten us as to the particular method by which this singular social phenomenon could be effected. We have no space nor disposition to ana-lyze Mr. Garrison's loud plea for treason, but it is ertainly remarkable as a logical development of the famous Rochester speech of Senator Seward. As such it will take its place in the Abolition literature and acta of the times, as an expression of Northern fanaticism and hatred to the South, which the leaders of the crusade against Southern rights might not

THE ANNUAL HOWL.

think altogether politic perhaps, but which does not vary much from what they think and hope.

---- 'Hell is loose, And all the devils are here.'-Tempest.

Yes, reader, they are all here, and the 'howlings' began—in the regular way—on Tuesday. We refer, of course, to the annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, the main objects of which seem to be, to come together once a year, to deity sambo, to anathematize the Church, to execrate the Union, and to denounce the Constitution as a league with death and a covenant with the wicked one. These fanatics do not choose Gotham as their place of rendezvous because of any peculiar affinity of the sentiments of our people with their own; on the ntrary, it is well understood that the opinions of the great mass of this community are adverse to the shricking fanaticism of such men as Parker, Garrison, and Phillips; but New York is selected for the yearly howl mainly for the purpose of getting gra-tuitous advertisements in the widely-circulated metropolitan journals, and of having the movements of

the howlers thus kept prominently before the people We have hitherto been wont to look upon thes anatical people with some degree of allowance, cong that in the ravings of their leading spirits, ere only blowing off a superfluity of long pen up malignity, and that their wild rhetoric was But at this time the doings of this Convenof the 'out-and-outs' ought not to be under estimated, intimately connected as it is in sentiment seimated, intimately connected as it is in sentiment, if not in action, with the Sectional party which is soon to meet in conclave at Chicago. Under guise of religion, these 'shriekers for freedom' are endeavoring, as usual, to push along the car of radical shullting in the car of the car of radical shullting in the car of the c onism. It cannot be pushed much further. certainly, without touching, and getting Republicanism to harmonize with it. Indeed, we can have better proof of the Abolition tendencies of the sublican party than will probably be afforded by on of these anniversary folk. We may expect em the highest laudation of Lovejoy in Conress, and Old Brown in Virginia, with th ary maledictions and anathemas upon everything and everybody that does not come up to the spirit and letter of their infatuation.—N. Y. Express.

DANIEL WORTH.

The conduct of this deluded fanatic, since his return to the North, fully establishes the truth of the charges on which he was arraigned before the Courts of North Carolina, and the justice of the treatment of North Carolina, and the justice of the treatment which he received for violating the laws. His guilt was most clearly proved at his trial, but if any ground existed for a reasonable doubt, it has been removed by his acts and acknowledgments since his departure. He came here as an Abolition emissary, and the society under whose auspices he was sent selected him for the mission on account of his supselected him for the mission on account of his sup-posed fitness for the work. Great leniency was manifested towards him during the trial, and the heaviest part of the penalty which he had incurred was remitted in consideration of his age and the holy calling which he had assumed, and which he so shamefully dishonard. The number processived dishonored. The punishment prescribed for the offence is imprisonment for not less than twelve months, and it is left to the discretion of the twelve months, and it is left to the discretion of the Judge to sentence the culprit to the pillory and the Judge to sentence the culprit to the pillory and the whipping-poet. Worth was convicted after an impartial trial before a jury, a large majority of whom were non-slaveholders, and after an able defence by two of the first lawyers in the State. The Judge magnanimously remitted the most ignominious and severe part of the punishment, and the reverend incendiary was sentenced merely to imprisonment. From this sentence he was released on bail, and the required bond was given by two slaveholders. A third slaveholder conducted him in safety from the State, and in all possible haste he fled to his friends and allies at the North. The first Sabbath after his arrival in New York, he is exhibited in Cheever's arrival in New York, he is exhibited in Cheever's pulpit as a hero and a martyr, and on the next night (Monday of last week) the citizens of New York, white and black, old and young, men and women, 'assembled at the City Assembly Rooms to hear the statement of Rev. D. Worth, of North Carolina.'

'TOO MUCH NIGGER.'

The Newburyport Herald, a Republican paper,

There are 18,000,000 people in the free States, who have interests of their own to look after; they have commerce and fisheries, agriculture and man-

So, to got rid of the 'everlasting nigger,' the Herald would place the Government in the hands of negro-worshippers;—on the principle of homocopathy, we suppose. That is to say, if you are suffering under an excess of 'negroism,' take more of it.

N. V. Learned of Communication of the Presidency.

Mr. Roberts, of Stockton, Me., was glad to see that Mr. Foster had abandoned his old heresy, and he hand he would be consistent and the provide he would be consistent. N Y Journal of Commerce

Massachusetts, through her representatives, is inflicting nothing on the country but evil. In both the recommended the meeting to vote the Republican branches she is arraigning the local institutions of ticket. fifteen sovereign sister States, the people of which are as competent, in every way, to determine what is best for them, as the people of Massachusetts are to determine what is best for her. How long will the people continue to endorse such folly? Will thorough manner. the people continue to endorse such folly? they follow Summer into still deeper Abolition or, will they resolve to return to the spirit of the Union of the Fathers?—Boston Post.

THE LIBERATOR.

POLITICAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

Anti-Slavery Convention held at Boston on the 29th comprehensive principles of the Declaration of Indeult., in response to a call issued by Stephen S. Fos-pendence, upon which the Union was originally ter, Rev. John Pierpont, J. H. Stephenson and others, founded. We hold that it is both the right and duty of the reporters.]

fifty persons assembled in Mercantile Hall, pursuant to a call for a new political organization against slavery. J. H. Stanharson called the mercantile tration or restriction or restrict to a call for a new political organization against sia-very. J. H. Stephenson called the meeting to order, and read the call for which see Liberaton of May

mon Stacy, J. H. Fowler; Business Committee—S. S. Foster, J. Redpath, N. G. Allen, C. W. Eldridge, dom.

On taking the chair, Mr. Pierpont declared that he had always advocated political action in reference to slavery, as well as all other reforms. He quoted lines of his own, composed twenty years ago, to illustrate his views. He urged eloquently on the men of that should not let slavery alone.

Mr. J. P. Blanchard, of Boston, announced him-Mr. J. P. Blanchard, of Boston, announced himself as a Republican voter, for he was willing to get all he could from them, but he could see that the Republicans fall far short of the work to be done, and he was willing to co-operate with this meeting.

but one anti-slavery convention since last December, and then he saw not the platform for the scaffold of the South, and therefore could have nothing to do refuse to obey the clearly-expressed wishes of a popthe South, and therefore could have nothing to do with peaceful agitation. There is no help for slavery in hair subjection. New England, but only in the reil. which should be at once abolished. in hair-splitting New England, but only in the railsplitting North-west. He closed by declaring that 4. Resolved, That the assumption that the Constituthat their success would benefit the slave.

Mr. S. S. Foster declared himself astounded that such a man as Redpath should declare his willing-

the Republican party has always sustained slavery inviolate in the States where it exists. He said the object of this organization is to put the spirit of Garrisonianism into the forms of law, and have an uncompromising political party. He declared the United States Constitution to be extincted as the United States Constitution to the continuous control of the Constitution to the the Con States Constitution to be entirely anti-slavery, and that if its provisions were carried out, slavery would to the presence of Rev. Mr. Worth, of North Caro-

clared the Constitution to be pro-slavery.]

Mr. H. C. Wright rose and declared that he would

Mr. S. S. Foster said the friends of anti-slavery

Mr. Wright resumed by asking whether the Consti-tution sanctions slavery. It is purely a political Mr. Foster finished his speech by saying that he question, and a fair one. The South have the Constitution in their favor. If parties, Congress, Legis- lacks numbers to give freedom to every slave. latures and Courts can be relied on, it sanctions sla- Mr. Henry C. Wright controverted the positions impregnable, and slavery is constitutional.

view of the Constitution, and briefly but clearly defended the Constitution as an anti-slavery document.

for a man who held to that view. He could not be

hoped he would be consistent, and simply endeavor to bring the majority up to the right ground, and place the government under anti-slavery influences.

Here quite a struggle took place for the floor, and

At 2 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION .- Mr. S. S. Foster, Chairman of the Business Committee, read the following resolutions as the platform of the association :-

1. Resolved, That the primary object of the movement we have this day met to inaugurate, is the immediate and entire extinction of slavery throughout [Presuming that our readers would like to know the whole country, by incorporating into the adminsomething of what was said and done at the Political istration of the Federal Government the broad and ter, Rev. John Pierpont, J. H. Stepnenson and others, we have condensed the following from the reports in the Boston papers. The reader will know how to make allowance for the prejudices as well as the haste have placed in their power, at whatever cost to the have placed in their power, at whatever cost to the master and his abettors. We also hold it to be the At 10 o'clock, A. M., Tuesday, May 29th, some imperative duty of the National Government to proand read the call [for which see LIBERATOR of May ciple of democratic government, false to the Constitu-President-Rev. John Pierpont; Secretaries-Phile- which binds us together as a civil community, a dis-

trate his views. He urged eloquently on the men of New England action at the polls. The South asks to be let alone. That is just what the devil asked of Jesus of Nazareth. He proposed to initiate measures that should not let slavery alone.

and he was willing to co-operate with this meeting.

A letter was then read from Mr. James Redpath,

By our theory of government, the people are the only declaring that he had no faith in conventions, but only in the sword and insurrection. He had attended as the Legislature and the Executive, are their agents, John Brown. He said he was pledged to the work view, and for sufficient reasons to reverse, their deof inciting an armed insurrection among the slaves of cisions; and any Court, the Judges of which should

he should vote for Lincoln and Hamlin, believing implication, 'by equivocal terms,' by an outside understanding among its drafters,' and 'by the uniform interpretation' given it by a corrupt governmen ness to vote for a man like Lincoln, who declared his composed mostly of slaveholders, when the word willingness to be a slave-driver general. There is not slave does not occur therein, nor any words which a particle of difference between the Republicans and adequately describe a slave, nor any terms which imply that there can be property in man, when its ex-[Here a large number of persons denied Mr. Fos- pressed objects contradict it, and many of its positive ter's positions, and he read the fourth resolution of the provisions forbid it, or are altogether incompatible Chicago Platform, declaring that each State has the exclusive right to manage its own domestic institubut, on the contrary, had been pronounced illegal by Mr. Foster continued, and endeavored to show that

cease in an hour. [A gentleman asked Mr. Foster to lina, who had been incarcerated for months in favor the audience with the new light he had received Southern jail for circulating Helper's book, as a proof on the Constitution, Mr. Foster having always dezens from oppression.

ot discuss slavery as a moral question. He would are destroying each other by their divisions. Union put his heel on all Constitutions, Bibles, parties and among the friends of anti-slavery is of the first imreligions that recognize the right of property in man. portance. There ought to be a platform on which all Mr. R. J. Hinton spoke in behalf of Mr. Redpath can agree. There ought to be a political platform on and his views, and declared that the people of New which a Garrisonian can stand, and a Garrisonian England cannot appreciate the position of such men platform on which politicians can stand. Mr. Foste as Redpath. In New England, men think and de- defended at length the Constitution as an anti-slaver liberate, but the West reduces to practice. He de- instrument, giving a historical and logical exposition fended the masses of Republicans as being soundly and detailing the process of his own change of opinion anti-slavery, but only such men as Mr. Redpath are [The Chairman here exhibited a photograph of Thadready to reduce anti-slavery principles to practice. deus Hyatt, which was received with der

very. Mr. W. did not see how any man could escape Messrs. Pierpont and Foster, and said, the only conthe position of the slaveholder. Their position is sistent thing for them to do, is to come out and advo cate a Northern Confederacy, and not seek by this Mr. Pierpont spoke in behalf of the anti-slavery new movement to whip the devil round the stump. Mr. Foster made further remarks, and

fended the Constitution as an anti-slavery document.

He made a very logical and thorough speech, and con.
he had respect for the talent of those who held that

ufactures, Pacific railroads and internal improvements, all neglected in the everlusting wrangle that the South forces upon us. We have no objection to the South forces upon us. We have no objection to sleep in their basis, to flavor their broth; but when we go to church or political cancuses with them, we do have objections to their being carried there, we have a joint political platform, we don't want the negro's head stock in there; when we go to church, we don't want a negro's wood there; when we go to church, we don't want to have a little negro to worship at the door before we can bow at the altar. We have had negro administrations when we have a lattle negro to worship at the door before we can bow at the altar. We have had negro administrations whis chance now; and if Pennsylvania don't fail in November, he will have.'

Constitution is anti-slavery, he had yet to see the ments, all neglected in the everlasting wrangle that Constitution in tended to recognize slavery—conceding that the parties framing the ments, all neglected in the everlasting wrangle that Constitution intended to recognize slavery—conceding that the concession was grammatically made, had ever been said. He declared that Omnipotence were then the parties could not band themselves and uncessors to sustain slavery, for it is morally wrong, and therefore could not be constitutional. He said the mere for could not have framed a more unanswerable way of suctions of this question, that is cruel and unchristian, to make the merely administration, to make the extend against such a policy; and the imprisomment of Mr. Hyatt, was the first speaker, and commenced by presenting resolutions of this destination, the therefore could not have framed a more unanswerable way of suction of this question, that is cruel and unchristian, to make the merely against its sin and the imprisomment of Mr. Hyatt, was the declared that Omnipotence of the three themselves and uncessors to sustain slavery, for it is morally wrong, and the imprisomment of Mr. Hyatt in t

Carolina jail for circulating Helper's book) said that national harmony and progress; and when the idea moral action is insufficient to overthrow slavery. We of 'negro equality,' and of a common participation, and spend his days in a Southern jail.

Meeting adjourned.

for the anti-slavery sentiment of the country, but he against these infidel views, in the name of our comslavery. We must attack slavery where it is, and man. not, as the Republican party does, where it is not.

3. Resolved, That it is for the Church Anti-SlaEven the Republicans condemn insurrection, and very Society, in the name of Christ, and as acting in thus deny the right that every man possesses—the right of revolution; they confine their anti-slavery saints, and of the frest company of follow-citizens with the efforts to opposing the extension of slavery. But we erect a break water against the infidel views, in regard must have a political party based on anti-slavery to 'negroes, and the descendants of negroes,' which

Mr. J. B. Swazey could not admit the reasoning of State. the advocates of this new movement, and he must be
4. Resolved. That in the judgment of this meetallowed to suppose that Mr. Foster was as much mising, there is grave reason to fear that the decisions of millions of men. He thought it was a new and hurtful attempt at splitting the anti-slavery household. He thought all who desire anti-slavery action had found in the olden times who set up their conscience better vote the Republican ticket.

pleasant to a portion of the hearers, and after an strides of despotism, will bring Christianity and the he had been incarcerated in an insane hospital be- isters, against the unchristian laws and policy of the cause the political parties feared that he would mar land. their plans.

sympathize with us in these views, to form affiliating THE PRINCIPLES OF RELIGION. associations on these principles, for the purpose of discussing them before the people, and preparing for their practical realization; we also recommend to our their practical realization; we also recommend to our Thaddeus Hyatt, in Washington jail. He also read a manner and for the same purposes; and we hope soon to see formed a general United States Association of Political Abolitionists, and very soon to see a National Whereas, at the moment we are assembled to disefforts throughout the whole extent of the country

us Hyatt and his position.]

on its perpetuation.

hand to assist the slave in obtaining his freedom.

He would not support the nominees of the RepubliResolved, That while we are justly indignant at

the Republican party. He said that the Republicans ators from the North, who took an unworthy and had started the right movement, and Mr. Lincoln unlooked-for part in procuring the incarceration of as going to carry it out.

in relation to the Constitution could not be men of suffer for a principle, they are forced to seek a moment at great length, and at the conclusion of his in the realm of selfishness and vanity. remarks, on motion of Mr. Hinton, the Convention adjourned to meet in Worcester some time during the dom that there is found among us a Hampden, who

CHURCH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

the Reformed Presbyterian church, New York; Rev. be, die in prison, sooner than to purge himself of the wich Islands; Rev. Dr. Cheever, New York. The him to make answer to their interrogations. ecretary, Rev. Henry T. Cheever, of Connecticut, ed the following resolutions at the morning

this movement as a nuisance, and the movement itself
as a farce.

2. Resolved, Further, that when it is seriously maintained 'that the separation of the white and Rev. Daniel Worth (out on bail from a North black races is all-important as a means of promoting must have political action. He said no vice could by the black man, in the protection and privileges of a ever be controlled without political action, without free government, is ignored or scouted by political law to suppress it. He said he was here to collect speculators and journalists, as belonging only to money to pay his bail, (\$3,000,) or he must return dreamers and enthusiasts,—it is time for men of principle and men of prayer, who believe that God hath made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and that the rights of man, EVENING SESSION.—At 8 o'clock a small audience as man, are sacred and inalienable, without distinction was called to order, and Mr. J. H. Stephenson took of blood or races.—It is time for such Christian men, the floor. He gave to the Garrisonians great credit of all sects and denominations, to protest unitedly knew of no way of abolishing slavery but by voting. mon Christianity, as being a practical denial of the The Democratic and Republican parties are not anti- fatherhood of God, and the common brotherhood of

are becoming alarmingly prevalent in Church and

taken now as he admits he has been for twenty years. our judiciary, respecting 'negroes and the descend-The question of all others with the speaker is a prac-tical one. What good can such a party do? It the first principles of Natural Justice, but the very could accomplish nothing, and he preferred to remain cardinal notions of Christianity itself; and the recent outside of government and all parties, and protest slurs in the United States Senate, at the protest and against the act of our Government in enslaving four plea of a Christian conscience against usurpation, (a plea, by reason of which we are a Republic, to-day, because, in the language of Senator Hale, 'men were Detter vote the Republican ticket.

Dr. Mellen here attempted to speak, but it was not grave reason to fear that these, and other alarming musing discussion on the subject, Mr. Mellen spoke government into conflict, and, if not arrested, will ulfive minutes, and subsided with the declaration that timately array Christian churches, and Christian min-

5. Resolved, That we therefore deem it to be a lereported the following additional resolution, after to rouse, and give expression to the Christian conpaying an eloquent tribute to Thaddeus Hyatt:- science of the nation against slavery, and against Resolved, As a preparatory means to secure the whatever legislative or judicial Acts or Decisions are desired result, we now form ourselves into an associa- contrary to God's law and to natural justice, and by tion, to be known as The New England Political so doing, to make the Christian element of the ANTI-SLAVERY ASSOCIATION, and we recommend to COUNTRY MORE POTENTIAL IN PUBLIC APPAIRS, AND the friends of liberty throughout New England, who

friends throughout the West to organize in the same very eloquent letter from the prisoner. The follow-

Political Anti-Slavery party, organized upon a plat- cuss, with unfettered freedom, all the aspects of our form of uncompromising hostility to slavery in every great national sin, and its relations to our governpart of the United States, and as determined in their ment, there lies incarcerated in the Washington jail, at the order of the United States Senate, an eminentas the most rabid Southern State is now determined by worthy citizen of the United States, for the alleged crime of refusing to acknowledge the right of [Another resolution was offered, eulogistic of Thad- a Senatorial Committee to compel him to testify, at their bidding, in the interest of slavery; therefore we, Mr. J. H. Fowler said that the Republican party in behalf of many Christian freemen insulted in his was not an abolition one at all, and this drove us to person, would take this occasion to proffer him our form a new party, and he was ready, if need be, to warm sympathy, and our grateful acknowledgments put a dagger, a Sharp's rifle, or anything else in his, for the integrity and firmness with which he has re-hand to assist the slave in obtaining his freedom. sisted a most dangerous usurpation of the Senate at

Mr. Bunting, of Boston, a Republican, defended the betrayal of liberty in this case by honorable Senour honest fellow-citizen, we have no language left to Dr. Doy, of Kansas, denounced the Republican stigmatize the baseness of others who we party, and spoke in favor of the new movement. An away the public odium from the authors and abettors excited debate ensued between Messrs. Bunting and Doy in relation to these two parties.

Mr. Foster again took the stand, and said that he was surprised to hear Mr. Phillips say that men hold-ing such sentiments as he (Foster) and Pierpont held we have fallen, any one can be found to stand and nmon sense. He replied to Mr. Phillips's argu- tive for a disinterested act of courage and patriotis

mer, the time of meeting to be left with the not only refuses to pay ship-money to Charles, bu President of the Convention and the Chairman of the freely offers his own money from the prison-house of tyranny, for the best loyal and popular essay upon the very question for the assertion of which he is in bonds. And we trust that the motto of the noble This society held its anniversary by two public Hampdon, Nulla Vestigia Retrorsum, will be mainnectings at the Tremont Temple on Tuesday, May The speakers were Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, of uncompromising resolution to linger, and, if need A. W. Ide, Congregational church, Stafford, Conn.; alleged crime of contempt of the United States Sen-Rev. John Duncan, Baptist church, Boston; Rev. ate by purging himself before God, in declaring that Daniel Worth, North Carolina; Rev. R. Dunn, Free he believes the self-constituted Court of the Senate t Will Baptist church, Boston; Rev. J. S. Green, Sand- have the constitutional right and authority to compel

aseting, which were adopted:

A crowded and most enthusiastic assembly gathered

Resolved, That when the politicians of the most in the Melodeon on Thursday evening. May 31st. advanced political school or party in our country are R. J. Hinton, of Kansas, called the meeting to order, coolly asserting that the only solution which the ques-tion of African slavery admits of, among us, is the 'confossedly cruel and unchristian process of driving them out '—it is time for the friends of God and man, ington, was the subject before the meeting. Samuel

lican party; the arowed object, to ascertain who had ommitted crimes called treason by Virginia. But he direct object failed; the party is not injured by it, although they have acted meanly in reference to it. Men were sent for to convict themselves of crime! Giddings, Howe, Stearns, Andrew, &c., and Sanborn from your own midst, who was rescued by your noble men, and women, too. Refractory witnesses were reported by Mr. Mason; a marshal was sent to Boston for Hyatt, and returned with him, one of his most heinous crimes being the raising of twenty-four hundred dollars for John Brown's family, with no pecuniary profit to himself. Mr. Sewall stated that Mr. Hyatt's refusal to answer the demands of the Senate was on constitutional grounds, that it had no right to act in a judicial capacity; and when two questions were propounded to him by the Senate, (1st, what excuse he had for not appearing? and 2d, are you now ready to answer questions? &c.) he laid his argument before them, and this was called 'contempt,' and he was hurried to jail. Hyatt is suffering for a great principle, and deserves aid and sympathy.

F. B. Sanborn, of Concord fame, was next introduced, and received with most tumultuous applause. He avowed a peculiar interest in the occasion, a personal interest in constitutional rights violated by the Senate. He spoke modestly of his own experience, and set forth in clear language the constitutional grounds taken by himself and other 'refractory witnesses.' Northern Senators were notified of the ex-

pected summons to Northern men, men who would never be taken alive to the tribunal at Washington; but the warning was of no avail; the Senators must sacrifice principle to party. Sanborn said his case was settled: John Brown, Jr.'s was settled: the whole United States cannot take him from Ohio. It is possible to take a man from Massachusetts; it has been done twice. Mr. Hyatt's case has peculiar claims, because he threw himself into the jaws of the lion, for the sustaining of the rights of all citizens.

Rev. Dr. Cheever, of New York, said the Senate in getting hold of Hyatt had caught a Tartar, and the people have found a hero. Dr. Cheever read a spirited, high-toned letter received from Mr. Hyatt, who said he supposed he was to fight slavery in Kansas, but no! 'twas in the prison, and as he 'understood the lions there, he could stir them up.'

Give us a Judiciary who have a sense of right; a heart and conscience in the people to take the Constitution, and apply it legally as it can be done, and slavery will be abolished.

The Constitution can be used as a free instrument, and would that the gifted orator (Phillips) would use his magic eloquence in showing that slavery could claim no protection under the Constitution! The Court is free, if put in the hands of freedom lovers, Hyatt's argument should be made public, and he has now the leisure to do it. A principle is being urged upon us that people are to obey wicked laws enacted by Congress : Chief Justice Hale proclaimed the supremacy of God's law in the conscience, and perhaps this idea may get into the heart of the American Board in this, their year of Jubilee-a Jubilee to pay old debts! Let them make it a real Jubilee by declaring that no slaveholder shall become or remain a member of any church under their charge. This would

Because Hyatt talked of a conscience, 'twas contempt! We all have a heartfelt conscientious contempt of the Senate, but where is the law to punish? A jury trial is guarantied to all by the Constitution, but, in this Hyatt case, every right given us by our laws is violated. The Constitution gives the nate no power such as has been exercised; and if the Senate can assume it, as it has, what is the use of a Constitution? Where is the article giving any power to the Senate to use compulsory processes testimony from witnesses forced before a mou miserable committee? 'Twould be a blessing if our government could be tied up for fifty years, and prevented from enacting any law save one for abolishing slavery. It is a sad omen that this Hyatt case is received so quietly by the American public; I endorse the remark made by an eminent divine, who has spoken in this city this week, who, when going into his prayer-meeting after hearing of the incarcurat of Hyatt, said, 'Brethren, I am so mad I can't pray.' This is a madness that God will not disapprove of; it is a 'holy indignation'! People are bound to take Hyatt out of prison-I do not say how; let Provilaw, why wonder that other mobe do likewise?

Dr. Cheever's address was most enthusiastically applauded.

James Redpath was next called for, but declined eing made a human sandwich between Cheever and

Wendell Phillips was received with tremendous applause, so long continued that the orator said the sudience had made the speech for him. Referring to Dr. Cheever, he asked what he could say when John Knox had spoken. He could not gainsay him; let him thunder in God's name against every evil. He went on in his own impassioned style, receiving great applause. While giving Dr. Cheever the compliment of being the noblest clergyman in the United States, and according him the highest praise as a fearless champion of liberty, yet, he could not agree with him on the constitutional question. Linking Hyatt with the glittering list of the safeguards of liberty, he analyzed the whole Hvatt subject in a masterly style, though in his own radical way. He offered two resolutions, bearing upon the subject before the meet-

The meeting broke up at the late hour of 104.

The following circumstantial account of the several efforts made by suspicious persons to obtain a private interview with Senator Sumner on Friday night, is given by the correspondent of the New York Post:— THE PLOT AGAINST MR. SUMNER.

About 6 o'clock P. M. Friday, a gentleman called upon Mr. Sumner, who was alone, and was cor-deally received by Mr. Sumner. He opened his con-versation by saying that he was one of that class who had been slandered by his late speech; that he was a Southern man and a slaveholder, and that he was a Southern man and a silvenoider, and that he had called to hear him explain his speech, and to hold him responsible for it. Mr. Sumner replied that he had no views to present other than those contained in his speech, to which he referred him, and informed him that he wished to have no further conversation with him, at the same time pointing him to the door. The gentleman insisted upon talking, and Mr. Sumner ordered him to leave. Finally, Mr. Sumner rose and crossed the room to ring the bell, for the purpose of bringing a servant to show the gentleman out. The gentleman then arose from his seat and stood in front of Mr. Sumner, with his right hand behind him, saying that he was a public man, and as such he had a right to call upon him; and announced that he was one of four who had come from Virginia, for the express purpose of holding him responsible for the senti-ments contained in his speech, and that they would call upon him again, and demand a private inter-He then left, with the remark that ' he had repeatedly been ordered out, and, by ---, he had not obeyed the summons.

After this stranger left, Mr. Sumner sent for his After this stranger left, Mr. Summer sent for his friend Wilson to consult with him as to the best course to be pursued in the matter.

Whilst Messrs. Summer and Wilson were in conversation, another gentleman called and inquired of the servers if Mr. Summer and Wilson were in the servers in Mr. Summer and Mr. Summer and

the servant if Mr. Sumner was in his room being answered in the affirmative, he inquired it he was alone. The answer was in the negative, when he sent word to Mr. Sumner that he had called to see him, but, not finding him alone, he would call again. Mr. Wilson, hearing the message, immediately repaired to the door, and met the gentleman, and urged him to go up to Mr. Sumner's room. He declined, as he wished to see him alone. Mr. Wilson could not induce him to see Mr. Sumner.

About nine o'clock, three gentlemen called and made the same inquiry, and receiving the same answer, that Mr. Sumner was not alone, sent word by the servant-woman that Mr. Henry and two friends had called, but not finding him alone, would call again in the morning, for the purpose of a private interview, and if they could not have such private interview, and if they could not have such an interview, 'they would cut his d——d throat before the next night.'

Early Saturday morning, a number of Mr. Sum-ner's friends were at his room, when Mr. Wattles, a friend of Mr. Sumner, called, and at the same gentleman by the name of Darien. Both time a gentleman by the name of Darien. Both names being announced together, it was supposed that this Darien was a friend whom Mr. Wattles had brought with him; both were admitted at the same time. Mr. Wattles proceeded to shake hands with all in the room, after which the stranger, still standing in the door, announced that he wished to see Mr. Sumner, who replied, 'I am Mr. Sumner.' The stranger said, 'My name is Darien, and Lyich tesses are said. 'My name is Darien, and wish to see you privately.' Mr. Sumner replied: You can see me here, and now. I do not know you.' The stranger refused to enter, and proceeded to back out. Messrs. Burlingame and Potter—not knowing that he was one of the party to the threatened assassination, and thinking Mr. Sumner might have been hasty—advanced to the stranger, and urged him to enter, but he refused, saying, if he could not see Mr. Sumner alone at that time, he would call again. By this time, suspicion being aroused, one of Mr. Sumner's friends went after the stranger as he went out; but before he could get down the stairs, the stranger was out of sight, having disappeared in one of the adjacent houses.

to add, that Mr. Sumper and his immediate friends were exceedingly anxious that the matter should be kept quiet, but some one sent a dispatch to Boston, and it was useless longer to attempt to keep it secret.

WILLIAM S. BAILEY.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR: For years past I have given to Wm. S. Bailey, editor of the Free South newspaper, letters asking the friends of liberal opinions in the United States and elsewhere to aid him by pecuniary donations. For reasons satisfactory to myself, I feel it my duty to recail all such letters and recommendations. C. M. CLAY.

WHITE HALL, April 30, 1860.

P. S. - Boston Atlas, New York Evening Post, Anti-Slavery Standard, Boston Liberator, and other liberal journals will favor public justice by publishing the

[The above letter was published in the New York Tribune, May 9th, 1860.—W. S. B.]

After the Chicago Convention, I wrote the following letter for the Tribune, which was not publing races. They are the dead lumber, the scaffolding: I therefore send it to other journals, and ask that liberality and fairness for a hearing claimed for America to all her citizens:—

NEWPORT, Ky., May 21st, 1860.

Editor of New York Tribune:

Sir: I see in your paper of the 9th inst., a card from C. M. Clay, recalling all his letters for years past, commendatory of myself and labors, to the friends of freedom. Why he did this, I know not. To correct any wrong impression his letter might make against me, permit me to state that he re-quested me, last fall, to abandon my (our) Kenicky Free State Platform, stating that he (they of Madison county) had adopted, simply, the Philadel-phia Republican Platform of 1856. So I republished said Platform for the sake of unity, as we ex-pected to vote with the Republican party in 1860, acknowledging Mr. Clay as our leader, but did not State Platform as he re-Kentucky tucky should take some State action for the final bolition of slavery among us; which, I thought, would be as consistent as it was for other States that had done so, and that are now free, I think

For us, Kentuckians, to raise our voice against the 'extension' of slavery, and yet have nothing to say against the evil of it in our own midst, would be, I think, ridiculous before the world, and inconent with ourselves.

I have no apology to make to Mr. Clay for m course; and if he has none to make to me for his, I bid him farewell. His letter, I think, will do me but little harm. May it do as little to him! I wish biu no ill. I have always been true to principle, and trust ever to remain so. But, I must say, his letter is a cold and unnatural thrust, without cause. I have been his shield and helper, and now, in a crushed condition and needy, he seeks my ruin.

I have lately procured a small quantity of type, and got my small printing-press at home, by which

I hope soon to let all my friends hear from me; and I trust in this hour of peril they will not forsake me. My suit is still pending against the mobites, and I hope for redress for the injuries I received at their I hope for redress for the injuries I received at their hands; after which, if not before, I shall issue The Free South again; and, though mobs, fire and persecution have been my fate, and though misguided non-extensionists' may forsake me, I shall continue to do my duty in the great work of human freedom—shall maintain the liberty of speech and of the press in Kentucky, and contend for the return of currently and contend for the resum of currently and currently and currently and contend for the resum of currently and turn of our citizens that were banished from Berea, and other parts of our State. Men should never be m their homes because they love liberty, nor will any true man ever lay down his pen, close his lips against his fellow-sufferers, while such

Friends writing to me will please address Box 9, instead of Newport, as the postmaster here (J. Q. A. Foster) is a pro-slavery mobite, and assisted, in person, in the destruction of my

The Covington postmaster, Doctor Holt, is an opposer of mobs. Respectfully yours, WILLIAM S. BAILEY.

P. S. Editors who published Mr. Clay's letter, and who favor equal justice, please copy. w. s. s.

Prederick Douglass has returned to the United States. He came unannounced, and had been home several weeks before the fact was known to the publie. It is now announced in his paper, in contradic tion or reconsideration of a notice that appeared a few weeks since, that Frederick Douglass's paper will not be discontinued, but will be issued regularly every

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, JUNE 15, 1860.

THE INSURRECTION OF 1776!

The eighty-fifth anniversary of this great American triumph will be celebrated by a grand MASS MEETING, in the handsome and commodious Grove in Framingham, on Wednesday, July 4th. Turning with abhorrence from the mockery of commemorating like any other law-breaker, and such individual is entitled to the executive to await punishment like any other law-breaker, and such individual is entitled to have his given and his punishment like any other law-breaker, and such individual is entitled to have his given and his punishment like any other law-breaker, and such individual is entitled to have his given and his punishment comments. the achievements of Freedom by servility to Slavery, let all who hate despotism in the garb of Democracy and Republicanism as well as of Monarchy, and would overthrow it by every weapon that may be legitimately wielded sgainst it, assemble to consider the solemn and pregnant issues of the hour-how we may best preserve the principles of the Revolution. and carry them forward to a speedy and enduring triumph.

Special trains will run upon the different railroads, as heretofore. An able corps of eloquent speakers will be in attendance. [Particulars hereafter.]

FRANCIS JACKSON. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, E. H. HEYWOOD, HENRY O. STONE, CHARLES A. HOVEY, GEO. W. STACY.

Committee Arrangements.

IMPRISONMENT OF THADDEUS HYATT. SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ. At the Melodeon, Thursday evening, May 31.

Phonographic report for THE LIBERATOR by J. M. W. YERRINTON

Mr. PHILLIPS, on coming forward to speak, was greeted with cheer upon cheer of spontaneous and of right. (Applause.) That sword has a double most enthusiastic applause. When the tumult had somewhat subsided, he said :-

the speech, for I certainly have nothing to offer worthy C. Calhoun may take his stand also on the same unof such a welcome. What can I say, when John meaning document, and sink it to the level of his con-KNOX [Rev. Dr. Cheever preceded Mr. Phillips] science and ideas of law. (Applause.) I want no has spoken? (Applause.) Whatever he may do, such double-jointed limp and wet brown-paper instru-God grant Scotland may melt in his hand! I could ment as the ideal of my Constitution of the United not find it in my lips to gainsay any principle by States. The labors of three centuries did not culwhich he can make his diocese include the Carolinas minate in such a cheat. The great principle of writ-Let him thunder in God's name against every system ten and limited Constitutions,-the lar of wickedness all over the land. I will only bid him ocean of the world's civil progress,-is no such sand God-speed!

But we come here to-night for a great constitutional principle, impersonated in one man. The Senate Hyatt-the victim in a dungeon of Charles I. to simihas stretched out its hands for some dozen individuals lar illegal imprisonment which Thaddeus Hyatt, his was the old ditty of the nursery-

· Come into my parlor, Said the spider to the fly,
'Tis the prettiest little parlor
That ever you did say '-That ever you did spy

but, singularly enough, our friend would not go. of men to make a world. He thought he saw a great principle at stake between the nation and the individual-thought the time had come, the hour, when a nother stone was to be laid in the temple of individnal liberty. He took time, but at last he went to Washington. He wanted to arm himself with argument; and, like the monster that Hercules attacked, he wanted first to touch Mother Earth, and be strengthened. Where did he come? Thank God for so much credit to the old city, he came and hid himself under the laws of our Commonwealth, and called on that noble descendant of three judges, who stood on this platform to-night, SAMUEL E. SEWALL, (applause,) and that other favorite of the State, John A. Andrew. (renewed applause,) to fill his hands with argument for the Senate of the United States; then he went to Washington. Some men say he was a fool to go. Well, that is the meed that such men usually Hume thanks the Puritans for saving the libearn. erty of England; while of the Puritans, or of their brothers, the Covenanters, it was said.

'They bought, stern rushing upon Clavers' spears, The freedom and the scorn of after years.'

That is the penalty which all such men pay for savwhen the building is finished, thrown aside, unsightly, got the world, kick the Devil out of it the first thi gotten out of the way, or making the path over which you do, for he has no right there' (applause)-(that triumphant posterity walks to the enjoyment of its is, supposing one who vaulted into a throne with such victory. But your duty and mine is to see behind the a double-dealing and Jesuit oath, would not be the man, the principle. It rests wholly on our shoulders. most real and the tallest Devil of the two.) But my One of my predecessors on this platform said the Re- record reads that he said, 'Get thee behind me, publicans had meanly sneaked off from the post. Satan! '-and angels came and ministered to him; What could they do better? An empty bag cannot (applause,) mightier in that moment, than if, by the stand on end! (Laughter and applause.) Do not Devil's permission, he had sat on the throne of the ask them for bricks-they have no straw, nor hay Universe-and the same is true of reigning in the either! (Renewed merriment.) They are engaged White House at Washington or Pandemonium either; on the Territories-far off; they are looking to the and I ought to have put Washington last, to save the election, and to see whether the national anthem shall climax. (Laughter and applause.) run 'tweedle-dum' or 'tweedle-dee.' (Laughter.) But, we have a Constitution; we got it with They cannot defend us, they cannot help us, and you great struggle. What is the history of liberask too much when you expect it. Lament it as much ty? Government began in despotism and usurpaas you please. It is very hard measure, when we tion-began in the violence of the soldier and the see our idols all clay, breaking to pieces before our trickery of the priest. By and by, after the king for William H. Saward saw the bauble of the Presidency paying for it; 'That house is mine,' and took it glittering before him, and when Thaddeus Hyatt, without compensation; there arose the middle class, representing constitutional liberty at the bar of the the House of Commons, and said to Royalty, 'Thus Senate, sat there, turned his back on him, and went far, no farther. The king shall not have the right Senate, sat there, turned his back of him, and were out of the door. (Cries of 'Shame,' 'shame.') He paid that price for the ghost of a chance of a nomination. Ought we not, after a fair view of the real interest of men and the times, to thank God that he terest of men and the times, to thank God that he was cheated out of it? (Applause.) Is it not better very power; only they call it the power to commit for the nation's health that such should be the result? for contempt. Thus we stand to-day. If I should He should have read the lesson of his time better— but the looker-on can always play the game better than he who holds the cards. His grandson will see than he would have thanked God a thousand a question, and I refuse to answer, that same Constident for liberty; and hereafter the name of Thaddeus Hyatt is to float down the stream of time linked with keep the check-list. (Applause.) She only wants so a new safeguard for individual rights. (Applause.) much, and she can lasso the nation to her feet. She Let me set before you my impression, and in order to is trying the experiment. Tyranny never commences do it, let me read to you two resolutions that I want with a popular man. It doesn't take a Governor, to offer to this meeting, to show what our ides of the with a State behind him. It gives Gov. Wise a wide true safeguard of individual liberty is :-

Resolved, That the practice of legislative bodies to New York Herald gave column after column to show

passing mood of the Legislature—is one of the worst features of despotism, rests in reality on the principle of an ex post facto law, is utterly unjust as making one party not only judge in its own case, but executioner of its own sentence, and is therefore properly no part of the common and parliamentary law adopted in this country, being wholly repugnant to the principles of the United States and every State Constitution, as well as utterly subversive of the rights of the citizen; and however sanctioned by custom or heedless submission, should be met always with determined resistance by every lover of liberty. (Applause.)

titled to have his offence and his punishment described and fixed by settled and known laws, to trial before a jury, and to all the other safeguards that free institutions throw around the citizen, and that to admit any other power in a Legislature is to violate the cardinal principle of free exceptions. principle of free government, by mixing the legisla-tive and judicial and executive powers; is, in fact, to yield up sacred individual rights to party hate, per-sonal caprice, or official discretion, which is but another name for despotism. (Applause.)

I mean to be very short, for it is late, and the man whose words are bullets (JAMES REDPATE) is to come after me; but I wish to state my views of the hour in which we stand. I do not agree with Dr. Cheever that we have got a Constitution with a nose of wax. I believe that when four million of people made the Constitution, they knew what they meant, that they wrote down what they meant, and that what those four million of people meant, and what twenty-five million of people acquiesce in to-day, is the law of the land. Dr. Cheever stands here to-night, and points us with terrible emphasis to the Senate's violation of the Constitution of the United States. Half an hour before, he had said that he hoped the day would come that instrument into their hands, and wrest it in behalf of liberty. That same principle justifies the Senate in wresting it to-day according to their ideas edge. If our Dr. Cheever may stand on the shifting sands of an equivocal Constitution, and lift it up I am afraid, ladies and gentlemen, you have made to the level of his conscience, and call it law, John line, to be wiped out with every shifting wave. No: Sir John Eliot, the great prototype of Thaddeus given them the most winning and flattering invita- legitimate child in the nineteenth century, endures tion to visit Washington, at the expense of the gov- to-day-the fruit of that martyr-death in an English ernment. (Laughter.) There was our friend who jail, is no such cheat, no such bitter ashes on our lips. has just addressed you [Frank B. Sanborn, Esq.,]- We have a Constitution. I am going to try to show Senator Mason beckoned to him most lovingly. It you by it that the Senate of the United States are tyrants; and in order to do that, I must acknowledge that the Constitution has a fixed and definite meaning. My friend said of me, with kindly compliment, that he wished I could see eye to eye with him, and swell the torrent of his eloquent denunciation, until, echoed back by the Rocky Mountains, we could sweep Mr. Hyatt saw his duty differently. It takes all sorts the North, and pour it out, as in the days of the Crusades, on annihilated Carolina. (Loud applause.) As far as mere wish goes, I wish so too. I would do anything to serve my country, but I would not tell a lie to save it. (Renewed cheering.) What would he think-(pardon me a moment, if I am jealous of any criticism on this movement)-what would he think, if I went to the door of that Union Place Church. and said to him, 'Show me your creed! . Atonement-Trinity-Election- and all the time-honored symbols of Orthodox theology.' I sign it. Suppose I have imbibed the sentiments of our idolized and beloved friend, Theodore Parker. (Applause.) But I sign it nevertheless, and he turns to me and says, 'What, you believe in the Trinity?' 'Never!' 'What, you convert to Election?' 'Not a bit of it!' Why, then, is your name there?' 'I want to get inside your Church in order to convert it; I want a pedestal upon which to stand; I want to say aye, when my

soul says no, in order to get inside your defences, and fight to better advantage.' My Bible says that once upon a time, in the records of far off ages, a certain one took a Divine Spirit to the loftiest pinnacle of the Temple and said, 'Fall down and worship, and I will give you the world for an inheritance.' These ethics would have advised, 'Fell down, and when you have

eyes; but it is God's lesson, and we are to learn it. centuries had said, 'This is mine,' and took it without Brown, (enthusiastic cheering,) than drag it through ard going out of the door, (laughter)—says he may ing an inch at a time. Our Constitution is no stately whether the question is a proper one—he may put me temple, like a Frenchman's, harmonious, every part in jail for life, without warrant, evidence, trial, de- in his Commentary on Blackstone, denying the au- A shade was cast over the mind in view of our loss balanced and shapely, according to architectural rule. In jail for life, without warrant, evidence, trial, defence, or right of appeal. And that, according to legislature to commit for contempt. I in the death, as we call it, of our lamented friend, recognized submitted to commit for contempt. I in the death, as we call it, of our lamented friend, recognized submitted to commit for contempt. I in the death, as we call it, of our lamented friend, recognized submitted to commit for contempt. I in the death, as we call it, of our lamented friend, recognized submitted to commit for contempt. It is an old English mansion, full of gables and windows, entries that lead no where, and passages that Constitution, is the law of the land! I don't believe man, out of whose brain Jefferson and Tucker might us the victory, we cannot make him dead. No, our no one can find his way out of. Mr. Hyatt is in one it, and I believe that Providence gave us Thaddeus have been cut, and he would not have missed them - absent and beloved brother still lives, to aid and bless of them. It is a scanty foothold won by poor men Hyatt to conquer this new safeguard of liberty. Wilfrom despotism, by snatching their opportunity; it is an armory of weapons, forged each for a special occasion; it is a record of struggles, every one of them or the other must conquer. Our interest is to see to consuming a century, eating up a generation; and leaving some hard-earned writ, with a barbarous name, like habeas corpus, as the trophy and result of ages of like habeas corpus, as the trophy and result of ages of Archimedes the right to commit for contempt as the struggle. That is what our Constitution is; and we spot on which to plant his lever, and it will be easy stand to-day just in this crisis of making a new prece-work for him to call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill, and have the Chief Justice of Massachusetts to practice only because our huckstering fathers were Beatitudes of the 'Sermon on the Mount,' shall

grinds him up into a precedent, and, when it has yourselves into victory! Old England put her hands smoothed its jaws with so much, finds space to swal- into her pocket, took out twenty million of pounds, low a Governor. That is what she is doing to-day. and poured them out on the West Indies, saying, She is settling a precedent. She is saying to New 'Let me make a bridge with gold, if only the slave York and to Boston, 'I will summon the most fac- may walk over it to liberty!' But Yankee Sam tious, the most irrepressible of your lawyers, your Slick,-her child,-nawilling to part with a dollar, merchants, your statesmen, whenever I please, at the takes the Constitution, pores over it, until between dictation of a Chairman of a Committee; I will put the chinks of the equivocal language, or some doubthim in jail without bail; I will break up his business; ful phrase, he finds he can chest Carolina out of her I will let him linger there for months, long enough to bargain, and stands before the world an abolitionistmake it utterly impossible that, whatever be his pro- without costing him a penny ! (Laughter and cheers.) fession, it shall go on, and thus I will bring the God grant that the slave may have liberty at any dreaded North to my feet.' That is the precedent cost! she is establishing to-day. What we need is to un- dered and despoiled, herded with the beasts, even if derstand it. The vice of our age is, we have got our own Massachusetts goes down to be huckster and too much brains. (Laughter.) We are all brains- chest-even at that cost, let the negro of the Carowe run to seed in brains. Emerson says that 'a Yan- linas stand up a free man in the sunlight of God's kee has as much brains in his hand as a man of any world! (Great cheering.) But would to God that other nation has in his skull'; but the difficulty is, he could take his place on the level of the nations that the Yankee has not got any hand. When Charles without dragging down the sons of the Pilgrims to a the First turned the scowl of his despotism on John deed that can admit neither of defence nor apology. Hampden, four thousand gentlemen of Buckingham- I say, as an anti-slavery man, that I would rather shire saddled their horses, leaped into their saddles, admit, as I stand in the broad light, that John Adams and went up to London to see what the king was and John Hancock committed a mistake-that, tried going to do with John Hampden. (Applause.) They with a seven years' war, plundered and poor, timid of probably had never listened to an argument on con- the future, lacking faith in God, they comp stitutional rights,-their brains were smothered in the with evil, and said, 'Is it not a little thing ? Let us roast beef and October ale of Great Britain; but they find a refuge!' They sat down at their hearthhad mighty ready fingers, and a very curious Eng- stones-their commerce whitening every sea-Boston lish disposition to see a fight, and they concluded it thrust away the timber of her wharves, and built them would be best to be 'counted in,' as they say out of granite—she widened the palaces of her merchant West, and be on hand. New York stays at home— princes, filled them with ivory and marble, and discusses Mr. Hyatt-analyzes him-holds him up grouted them with the blood of the slave ;- and God and looks at him, and one paper thinks he is a luna- paid back the sin by sending emptiness into the hearts tic, another regrets that he is a martyr, and a third of her children, making her pulpits a refuge of every when the swarming millions of the North would take that instrument into their hands, and wrest it in best take the age as we have it; but thusiastic cheering.) I should have loved to see that sort of temper in the No man ever touched pitch without being defiled, Empire State that would have shown its face in and the Yankee, with all his patents, has not yet found Washington, and, as our eloquent friend [Dr. Cheever] out the way to do it. (Laughter.) Do you ask for the said, taken Hyatt back to New York, and discussed grandsire of South-Side Adams? He was bred and

the seed of the Church.

power of the magistrate and the unprotected citizen. I like the old names to-day the great battle for the twelve men of Saxon (Loud applause.) history; we are contending for that Democratic supremacy which puts the common sense and the con- THE NEW ENGLAND CONVENTION. ernment. The arguments which have been given us that our late Anniversary-week Convention was one golden pavement of Wall street, and let Slavery have preciated. Thank God for the good seed sown! the principles of the government to herself. To-day, There was one feature, however, manifested by future. If we are heedless, the children into whose manner in which some of the ministers con

Roman has flung himself for our example. I know that this claim may seem like fanaticism- apologies at that. it is not; oh. no, we are speaking only of old and Is it not as far from our platform to the clergyman,

words which Judge Tucker, of Virginia, left on record expense of human rights. trine of committal for contempt alien to the spirit of enshrine itself in thousands of hearts, who 'call him the Common Law. It has been foisted into our blessed.' The grave in Florence, covered with the South have her way with their souls. Yes, it was manly and womanly heart that may chance to beat only because Yankeedom was making money-like over it. Mammon, in Milton's Paradise Lost, raking up gold, How little did those know Mr. Parker, who flipand satisfied, if it could make the heap high and pantly called him an unbeliever! In no human berth. It does not take a man with a party. The massy, no matter what became of justice and right ;- breast could a stronger faith in immortality rest. A and to-day,-yes, to-day !-the only advice that the year or two since, in one of the last interviews I had

man, a revolutionary man, an unpopular man, and speet be it said,) with Yankee trick, you should cheat old Unitarian minister associates; and while Yes, meted out and trodden under foot, plun-

him in his presence. (Loud applause.) I think if died on yonder hill, and your fathers went to look on the Empire State had been, instead of in the Yankee his honored features as he lay in the cerements of the humor of discussion, in the English humor of action, grave on the portice of the Hancock House in Beacon that it would have been a better phase of the public street. Do you want the predecessors of the Halletta mind. But we have not got it, and we must be con- and the Cushings, that make one wish for clean water tent to 'hitch along,' as I said, as we are able. But to rinse his lips, when their names have once passed we stand in an hour that makes history and law. them? (Laughter.) John Adams, Elbridge Gerry, Those men in the Senate House, with the exception and the patriots of 1789, were their fathers, for they of our own oldest Senator, Mr. Sumner, (applause,) tried to cheat the devil, and he gave them back these have not backs strong enough to carry this burden of monstrous births for children. (Loud applause.) It liberty, and we must strengthen them. Let me read could not be otherwise. God forbid that it ever a few words from a letter received from Mr. Hyatt. should be! God forbid that, under the great laws of his Providence, we could ever plant nettles and gather My work is ended. God has put me into this grapes! No; the fathers planted iniquity, and they rison. I propose to remain here until he has work reaped the whirlwind. The duty of their sons is not to endeavor to 'akim and film the ulcerous place,' bring me out. The Senate itself will die, every man but to open it to the sunlight of heaven; on their bring me out. The Senate itself will die, every man of them, before I tire out. (Loud applause.) They cannot worry me out. I am in no hurry, so long as God is not. I guess he can wait as long as the Senate can. I think old Crittenden seemed to be a little hazy as to which authority, God's or a magistrate's, is greatest; but when he finds himself on the tines of that pitchfork down below, I fancy he will begin to understand that there may be a contumacy worse even than setting the authority of the United States at defiance.' (Laughter and applause.) own labor has planted, that at last America has a That is the stuff out of which we carve constitu- right to lift her unspotted and queenly brow in the tions; these are the men who are ground up into sisterhood of nations, and ask the blessing of God! the seed of the Church.

(Loud applause.) Thaddeus Hyatt opens one door.

What he asks of us is to help him. The use to be very. It is your question and mine. This cause is made of it is, to cut up by the roots this remnant of teaching us now, what it has taught us often, that despotism, the doctrine of contempt. For one, I every road leads to the end of the world; that you thank him for having awakened the nation to the touch the rights of the humblest without doctrines of Livingston and Jefferson. For one, I making the whole machinery of constitutional liberty thank him, that I am not to hold my personal liberty tremble. Dr. Channing thanked the Abolitionists at the beck of any Chief Justice or any Legislature. for saving him the right of free speech in the city of For one, I thank him for the text by which I can Boston. John Quincy Adams, on the floor of the United States House of Representatives, (the last ses-danger of leaving even one link of the chain of dession, I think, in which he stood there,) said, turning potism. If we are to have the reign of irresponsible to the abolition petitioners, when their petition was power, God give me a decent Bourbon !- give me at last received and discussed, 'Thank God! I have an honest, however crazy, Guelph!-give me a relived to see the seal broken!' He saw that a right sponsible king, standing in the face of the nations, broader than that of the negro had been vindicated; and responsible to them for his acts. Infinitely safer and to-day, we stand here to make resistance to that shall I feel myself than at the beck of forty foul which gives to the President a power which we re- Democrats, skulking from responsibility in the mob fuse to the most guarded judiciary of the land. of the Senate Chamber! (Laughter and cheers.) Erskine said that the whole end of government, the That is the true symbol of power. When, in Europe, whole purpose of English liberty, the whole result of one manstretches out his irresponsible hand and crushes a thousand years of struggle and education, was to his fellow-man, they call him Nicholas, the Czar; put twelve honest men in a box. He saw, and in the they call him Napoleon, the perjured; and when he mage represented, the great result of Constitutional does it on the banks of the Potomac, they call him liberty, which is, to put between the irresponsible Mr. Chairman Mason, or Mr. Chief Justice Taney. twelve men. All else of government is a nuisance, the charter of bondage is to run at all, I would That is the culminating idea of Saxon liberty. Now rather have it signed with a grand historic name, the Senate, and our courts of justice, are claiming than to take a starving county lawyer of Virginia, the right to stretch their hands over the jury-box, put him at the head of a Senate Committee, and give and drag the citizen to their feet. We are fighting the free speech of New England into his hand.

sciences of twelve men, promiscuously taken, betwixt In using degrees of comparison, we are apt to be power and the citizen—the very Gibraltar of gov- impulsive and extravagant. Still, it does seem to me,

to-night by Dr. Cheever, Mr. Sanborn, and Mr. of the best ever held. The unabated interest, evinced Sewall, on the principles of the Constitution, are by the pressing multitude in constant attendance, only too trite to be repeated. Our fathers did not was an evidence of the character and power of the cave us unprotected. We fixed our gaze on the speeches, and the manner in which our cause is ap-

we are called to lift our eyes upward, and see the few of the speeches, which, in plain English, is disshadow of Despotism creeping over the mirror of the gusting and intolerable. I refer to the egotistical eradles we look down to-day, will have a fiercer bat- their remarks. As for instance— Mr. President, I tle to fight, a darker sky on which to look. Every am an Orthodox minister, but yet I can stand on this father who values the peace of the generation which platform, known as a Garrisonian one.' And then to come after him, must man this Thermopylæ, fill followed sundry reasons for such a hazardous step. this chasm of the Forum, into which this noblest For one, I am tired of this. It is arrogant and nonsensical. We are all but men, and some of us poor

time-honored principles lying at the root of our Na- as it is from the clergyman to the platform? And, by tional existence. We might use the glowing words the law of reciprocity, ought not the minister to conof Strafford, before he fell :- 'We vindicate what? sider it as much a luxury to stand by our side in the new things? No! our ancient, legal and vital liber battle of right, as it is for us to listen to his voice? times more to have heard such lips as those we have just listened to link his name with Hampden, with Ucromwell, with Washington, with Hyatt, with John Senate of the United States—and William H. Sewties, by re-enforcing the laws enacted by our ances. Of course it is. Away, then, with these simple and So clear and ancient is our claim, that the weapons tion of the rights of oppressed and imbruted millions? Brown, (chinusassic entering,) that day and going out of the door, (magnet)—says ne may the kennel of Polk, Buchanan and Pierce. (Apput me in jail for life. If I load my revolver, and plause and hisses.) The Republicans, therefore, can shoot Chief Justice Taney to-night, I go free, unless shoot Chief Justice Taney to-night shoot Chief Justice Tane not help us. We stand in an hour when we are to twenty-three men indict, and twelve men say I am in regard to this very doctrine, which Thomas Jeffer- before we leap to his rescue. Our talk is herculean, make law, as all our past law has been made. We guilty; but if I refuse to answer any question, he hitch along—we Saxons—with uneven wheels, gain—chooses to ask—and I have no right of appeal to know mentary Manual. I am only speaking to you the

stone himself, years ago, pronounced this whole doc- made him willing 'to be without reputation,' shall willing to take two per cent. a month, and let the ever and anon receive the grateful tear of every

Resolved, That the practice of legislative bosines to punish a citizen at their discretion for acts which they punish a citizen at their discretion for acts which they consider contempt of their authority—seeing that neither the offence nor the punishment is fixed by known laws, but depends largely on the discretion and too high up on the ladder. Tyranny takes a hated too high up on the ladder to hate the too high up on the l

were disposed to think me rather infidel, it shane that I turned out to be the only true and positive by liever in the room. For while they said -we hope, or trust, or believe in immortality, I could say more, Why, brethren," I remarked, "I know I am in mortal—I feel it in every fibre of my soul. With me it is more than faith-it is knowledge."

Let us be cheerful, since the 'morning light is breaking, and keep green the memory of our not low but absent brother, by doing the work which he did so well and so faithfully.

ESSEX COUNTY ANT-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The annual meeting of the Resex County Anj. Slavery Society was held in Georgetown, June 34, mmencing at 10 o'clock, the President in the chair The Nominating Committee reported the follow. ing list of officers, to serve the ensuing year :-

For President-Charles Lenox Remond, Salen Vice Presidents-William Ashby, Newburyport Thomas Haskell, Gloucester; James N. Buffun. Lynn; Martha O. Barrett, South Danvers; Lucy Ives, Salem; D. P. Harmon, Haverhill; Henry Eilwell, Manchester; John Cutler, Danvers; Mises Wright, Georgetown.

Recording Secretary-Lydia Tenny, Georgetown, Corresponding Secretary-Sarah P. Ret Treasurer-T. W. Roberts, Danvers

Executive Committee-Mehitable Haskell, Glouces. er; Caroline Putnam, Salem; E. P. Baraham, South Danvers; Maria S. Page, Danvers.

The Recording Secretary having declined to serve any longer, a vote of thanks was giren him for the fidelity and promptness with which he had discharged the duties of that office during the last three years. Parker Pillsbury reported the following series of solutions, which were approved and accepted

1. Resolved, That American slavery is the 'sum of all villanies,' a compound of all cruelty and crime,

2. Resolved, That slaveholders are, therefore, the sum total of all villains, and stained with all manner of cruelty and criminality; and, as slavely no rights that any human being is bound to respect, but should be treated as outlaws against humanity, whom Gen. La Fayette, Capt. John Brown, or any other righteous deliverer, who believes in forcible resistance to tyrants, may lawfully and justly compel to

release their prey.

3. Resolved, That our 'Union with slaveholden' is no less a sin and crime, which no possible circumstances could have warranted in its formation; and, surely, no conceivable conditions justify in its longer

4. Resolved, That the so-called governments of the Slave States are but organized bands of robbersliving by plunder and piracy on the avails of unpaid and unpitied toil.

5. Resolved, That it is the solemn and imperative duty of the Senators and Representatives of the BOBslaveholding States to return at once to their constituencies, and take immediate and determined messures for the formation of a new Northern Republic, that shall be indeed FREE-an asylum for the oppressed of all nations-uncursed by tread of slaveholder. unstained by blood of slave. 6. Resolved. That the sin of slavery is not in its

xtension more than in its existence, and the cruelty and guilt of the African Slave Trade are no greater than the woes and abominations of slave-breeding and alaye-trading in the Slave States themselves; and the returning of fugitive slaves is not more atrocious than standing as guard, or watch-dog, to the plantations to prevent the escape of slaves, or the hanging of the Capt. John Browns, who, in the spirit of the 'Golden Rule,' attempt their deliverance; and as in all these propositions, there is, on the avowal of Republicans themselves no difference between Democrats and Republicans, and as these are really the elements through which slavery is upheld and exists, there can be no essential difference in supporting the Republican or Democratic party.

7. Resolved, That a Union with slaveholders under a Republican President, pledged to the support of slavery, is no less guilty, and may be more fatal to Freedom than such a Union with a so-called Democratic Chief Magistrate; and, therefore, the merits of Republicanism over and above Democracy in our antry are scarcely apparent even, to any but the blindest devotees of political partizanship.

8. Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachusetts, in spurning the petition of fifteen or twenty thousand citizens, for a Personal Liberty Law, at in last winter session, proved itself as devoted to slavery, and as unfit to be the guardian of freedom, as any Democratic body of law-makers on either side of Mason and Dixon's line.

9. Resolved, That the Church of the slaveholding States, that permits and practices the breeding, buying and selling of God's own image like cattle, trampling down marriage and the whole family relation, forbidding its own Bible and all other books to the enslaved, is most emphatically the 'synagogue of Satan'; and every church and minister in the North, that does not so regard and treat it, notwithstanding its hypocritical and blasphemous pretensions and professions, its Bible, Tract and Missionary Societies, its revivals, its baptisms and sacraments, is false to the Christian name and trust, and, like the Southern Church, is worthy only the scorn and abhorrence of mankind.

10. Resolved, That in the death of THEODORE PAR-KER, we feel that the cause of freedom is bereft of one of its most devoted and earnest and self-ascrifeing friends, one who gave to its service a mighty intellect, vast attainments, and a large and noble heart, and that we take this occasion to express at once our sense of our own loss in this sad event, and our deep and fervent sympathy with those who were nearest and dearest to our departed fellow-laborer, and with the slave, the poor and the suffering everywhere, in this their great bereavement.

These meetings were well attended, especially in the afternoon and evening, by an attentive and respectable audience. The speakers present were, C. L. Remond, H. Ford Douglass of Chicago, Parker Pillsbury, and Charles C. Burleigh.

In the evening, Mr. Samuel Cummings, of George town, took the stand, and made a lengthened speech, maintaining that the Constitution was an anti-slavery document, and with it they were going to de away with slavery; but how he was going to effect it by voting for a man who gave it a pro-slavery construction, he did not define.

C. C. Burleigh replied to him in a very logical and effective manner.

Mr. Pillsbury also made some searching and telling remarks, bearing upon the speech of Mr. Cummings, and also read some extracts from speeches of the Republican candidate, showing the absurdity of voting for men holding such sentiments. Mr. Douglass was again called for, who made a

short and interesting speech. Voted, That the next yearly meeting be held at Newburyport, the first Sunday in September Nineteen dollars were collected for the cause,

Adjourned, sine die. MOSES WRIGHT, Secretary.

Rosa Boxumun's painting, the Horse Fair, now on exhibition at Williams & Everett's, is probably the most admirable of her works. Its greatness consists, not merely in its exact representation of the external form, but in its hold on the internal life, of the animals she paints. If horses have souls, Ross Bonheur has succeeded in conceiving and representing them-The intense vitality which streams from the eyes of two of the horses in the group is more than physical of the natural and ideal in the artistic rendering d JUNE LETTER FI DEAR MAY: s. Convention trongly urged now as any of a your Convention say, that the

rere never fir and altimate now; and, to i ns these condations of The apparent arty is a hope ffects this que

will probably control of the but as they are not by princip to hope for free e white man' f their loyalty atform, will urposes and a osition as cor The coming ds of man nd so lose the I much pre nto power, a necracy of the and-writing

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DEAR MR.

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morning light is ory of our not lost, ork which he did G. W. S. ERY SOCIETY. ex County Anti-

getown, June 3d. dent in the chair, orted the follow ing year :-REMOND, Salem y, Newburyport nes N. Buffun Danvers; Lucy laverhill; Henry , Danvers ; Moses

P. Remond, Sa-Haskell, Glouces E. F. Burnham, anvers,

y, Georgetown,

declined to serve he had discharged last three years. ollowing series of d accepted ;very is the 'sum eruelty and crime. are, therefore, the d with all manner slaveholders, have bound to respect, gainst humanity.

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he slaveholding breeding, buyge like cattle, ole family rela other books to 'synagogue of er in the North, nsions and pro ry Societies, its is false to the abhorrence of CHEODORE PARis bereft of one self-sacrificing mighty intel-

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g be held at e cause. , Secretary.

Fair, now on probably the tness consists, the external e, of the ani-Rosa Bonheur enting them. han physical. combination rendering of

JUNE 15.

LETTER FROM REV. JEHIEL CLAPLIN. WEST BROOKFIELD, Vt., May 26, 1860.
DEAR MAY: In the notice of the New England A. rention, I find every New England State ely urged to be represented there. As I do not as any one will represent Vermont, in person, your Convention on the 39th and 31st inst., I wish

that the true and tried friends of our cause may herer firmer in their convictions of the truth and, to my mind, every new development deepthese convictions. I feel the utmost assurance this anti-slavery movement is based on the solid ations of truth and justice.

The apparent permanent division of the Democratic the apparent Production, so far as political action this question, and, as a result, the Republicana probably elect a President, and they will get the rol of the government for the next four years; it as they are, and will be, controlled by policy, and of the street are, and will be, controlled by policy, and of by principle, the slave will have little or nothing ne for from that party when in power, it being white man's party. Their oft repeated assurance their loyalty to the Constitution, with its admitted slavery compromises, as seen in their Chicago hem, will place them in a hostile position to th oses and measures of the abolitionists; yet, their ion as compared with the past shows progress. he coming campaign will be disastrous on the inds of many, being tempted to vote 'this once, id so lose their consistency and moral power.

much prefer that the Republicans should come nower, and earnestly hope that the satanic Deeracy of this nation has already seen the fearful d-writing on the walls, 'Mene, Tekel.' Humanas but little to hope for from any political party. their position, it is impossible for them to be vish still to be identified with you as an uncon

sing, Garrisonian abolitionist, regretting that I not be there, as on former occasions, to listen to blime and earnest utterances of those great and nest souls, who shall be assembled there to speak God and humanity. Praying for God's blessing attend the Convention,

I am, yours fraternally, JEHIEL CLAFLIN'

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.

DEAR MR. GARRISON-As a substitute for the pro

ing the second gratuitous veto of Governor Banks of

The thanks of the meeting were unanimously tenred to the Hons. Nathaniel H. Whiting, Carver tchkiss, Dexter F. Parker, G. F. Bailey, and L. Luce, of the Senate; also, to members of the ouse, Moses Kimball, Amos B. Merrill, J. T. Eldge, Henry L. Pierce, and to all others of both hes who exerted themselves in favor of the proed and much desired reform; and to Robert Mor-Esq., Dr. John S. Rock, Rev. J. Sella Martin, William C. Nell, who addressed the Committee on deral Relations in behalf of the petition.

The meeting pledged a renewal of persistent agitaon, until the object sought for is accomplished-the loval of the word white from the statute book of Suggestive queries were also introduced, as to the

er. It is a little gem, that cannot fail to be admired by all who see it. The following letter to the publisher, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the picture, gives an excellent idea of its merits :-

MALDEN, June 1, 1860. DEAR BRAINARD-I thank you forever for the Light of our Home.' Never before was I moved so deeply by a portrait, or an ideal picture of the kind. t is battle-worn faces chiefly that thrill me; faces that bear the marks of long years of thought and care—of conflict with the world, the flesh, and the Founder of Slavery ; Cromwell's, for example, among warriors, which, when I first saw it, made me tremble and quiver with delight; or Carlyle's, among thinkers, which I regard as the most beautiful because the manliest face of the age. Is it singular, then, that I should almost idolize that fair young face- The Light of Our Home '? I think not. Who are adorable if not heroes and little children-those who are fresh and pure from God's heart; and those who. after a life of battling with the world, are still worthy of a seat within sound of its throbbings? The beautifal face of your picture seems to me an ideal of the American child, which shall be the mother of that coming flower of the ages-the ideal American woman. The purity, the independence and bravery of character, the hope which fears nothing, though eeing every obstacle, the poetic susceptibility and ical beauty which we dream of when we image her-they are all embodied in your portrait. You should have called it, however, not 'The Light of Our Home'-for there are many types of infancy that deserve that title-but . The Light of Our Future, which it, and it only, so perfectly portrays.

Gratefully, your friend, JAS. REDPATH.

NEW SERIES OF ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS. The new Series now consists of Six Tracts, to which we would again call the attention of our readers and of all friends of Anti-Slavery Reform, as just the publications which the times and the cause now re- and unsympathizing."

NEW SYSTEM OF GYMNASTICS.

We are gratified to learn that the citions of Bos and vicinity are to have an opportunity to become acquainted with the new system of Gymnastics, in- the following resolves:troduced by Dr. Dioclesian Lewis, who has been

troduced by Dr. Dioclesian Lewis, who has been extensively lecturing and experimenting through the country with great success, every where receiving the strongest testimonials.

The system of gymnastics taught by Dr. Lewis is known as the Swedish. It differs widely from the German system, so generally adopted in the United States. Unlike this, it is equally adapted to both sexes. The strongest man finds in the Swedish system all he can do, while the feeblest girl can never be injured.

The apparatus consists chiefly of clubs, balls, bags, bells and poles.

Dr. Lewis's success in public instruction may be noted in the following facts:—In one city, at the close of a winter's labor, Dr. L. was prosented by the citizens with an entire service of silver plate; in another city, with a splendid Bible; in another, with a silver Pitcher and Goblet; in still another, with a rich Salver; and in several other cities, with beautiful.

The apparatus consists chiefly of clubs, balls, bags, bells and poles.

Dr. Lewis's success in public instruction may be noted in the following facts:—In one city, at the close of a winter's labor, Dr. L. was presented by the citizens with an entire service of silver plate; in another city, with a splendid Bible; in another, with a rich Salver; and in several other cities, with beautiful.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachusetts.

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Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachusetts under the National Legislature entire freedom of speech; and with proper exercise of that assential right of American citizens.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of this Commonwealth are due, and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Charles Sumner, for his recent manly and carnet sasertion of the right of free discussion on the flow. Charles Sumner, for his recent manly and carnet sasertion of the right of free discussion on the flow. Charles Sumner, for his recent manly and carnet sasertion of the right of our

city, with a splendid Bible; in another, with a silver Pitcher and Goblet; in still another, with a rich Salver; and in several other cities, with beautiful and valuable testimonials.

Dr. L. intends to make Boston his future home.

At a meeting of the Professional Class at Concert Hall on Friday, June 1st, the following resolutions were reported by the Committee whose names are annexed and unanimously adopted—Dr. Douglas in the Chair:—

Whereas, The 'Professional Class' in Gymnastics, composed mainly of Clergymen, Physicians and Editors, with their wives, have lately been under the instruction of Dr. D. Lewis; and whereas, under the tuition of the Dr. and his assistants, they have gone through divers exercises in Swedish Gymnastics with great pleasure to themselves, socially, and, as they believe, with the most excellent effect physically—therefore, by the Professional Class aforesaid, individually and collectively, be it
Resolved, 2d, That we believe the system of Dr. Lewis possesses immense advantages over others with which we are acquainted, for many reasons, prominent among which are these:

1. It is a system by which ladies and gentlemen among which are these:

1. It is a system by which ladies and gentlemen among which are these:

1. It is a system by which ladies and gentlemen among which are these:

1. It is a system by which ladies and gentlemen can exercise tugether—the social enjoyment thus afforded by pleasant intercourse and rivalry, rendering the several tasks agreeable, rather than onerous and wearisome.

2. The two great principles of work and play are so happily combined, that even severe exercise does not fatigue, but produces the highest state of exhilaration, bodily and mentally.

3. By skillul combination of different motions, all discussed.

Resolved, That the sterem more the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the House of Representatives from this Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States.

The question being opported the Fedure of the Fedure of the Fedure of the Fedure

Dear Mr. Garrison—As a substitute for the proceedings in full, (which have been delayed unduly,) grou will confer a favor on the several parties inserted, by a Liberator insertion of the following abstract.

Bostom, June, 1860.

A meeting of the colored citizens of Boston was leid in the Joy-Street Church, April 30th, when a eport was submitted of the appearance of their Compittee before the Legislature, and its action, including the second gratuitous veto of Governor Banks of the Bill for removing the word white from the statute of the substitute for the produced in the statute of the substitute for the produced in favor on the several parties in happily combined, that even severe exercise does not fatigue, but produces the highest state of exhibitant states of exhibitant state of exhibitant states of exhibitant state of exhibitant states o

work of redeeming men and women from the evil consequences of too long neglected physical culture, which have threatened to entail a curse not only upon the present, but upon future generations.

Resolved, 4th, That we believe Dr. Lewis to be a

Resolved, 4th, That we believe Dr. Lewis to be a public benefactor, engaged in a noble mission; that we have found him to be a gentleman both by culture and conduct; and that we cordially recommend him to the public, as deserving the most liberal patronage and the heartiest confidence of all.

Resolved, 5th, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Dr. Lewis, and one furnished to each of the city papers for publication.

Mr. Rich of Suffolk moved to indefinitely postpone the resolves.

Mr. Luce of the Island District, Mr. Blake of Nor-

IRA D. BROWN,
D. G. COREY,
W. B. COVENTRY,
Committee, Utica, June 1, 1860.

Utica, June 1, 1860.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE, FOR MAY. We have read this number throughout, and must congrutulate our British anti-slavery friends on having Resolved, That the thanks of the Legislature, act-Suggestive queries were also introduced, as to the proper mode of demonstration by the colored voters at the polls next campaign, in the event of Governor Banks being nominated by the Republicans.

The fact that two colored citizens of Worcester (Fracis U. Clough and William H. Jenkins) had been recently drawn as jurymen—the first of such instances in the history of Massachusetts—was appropriately commented upon, and hailed as an encouraging sign of the times.

The Light of Our Home. A most beautiful little picture with this title has been published by Mr. C. H. Brainard. It is the portrait of a female child, drawn from life by Thomas M. Johnston, one of our most gifted artists, and photographed by Black & Batchelder. It is a little gem, that cannot fail to be desired the recording and must congratulate our British anti-slavery friends on having so vigilant and able a coadjutor in their work, and representative of their cause, as the Advocate. This number alone lays before them work for a lifetime, (not in America only, but in England also,) and prepare the history of Massachusetts—was appropriately commented upon, and hailed as an encouraging sign of the times.

The Light of the propriate of the people, be and are hereby so vigilant and able a coadjutor in their work, and representative of their cause, as the Advocate. This number alone lays before them work for a lifetime, (not in America only, but in England also,) and prepare the history of Massachusetts—was appropriately commented upon, and hailed as an encouraging sign of the times.

The Light of the Hon. Henry Wilson for his able, fear-leading as a Senator and as a citizen of the Old Bay State.

Mr. Slade of Suffolk opposed the resolves, saying that he had come to legislate respecting the cattle disease, and he was in hopes 'the depole, be and are hereby to the first of the Old Bay State.

Mr. Slade of Suffolk opposed the resolves, would be suffered to rest.

The Light of the Old Bay State.

Mr. Slade of Suffolk opposed the resolves in a citizen of the O is largely occupied by communications from our friend C. K. Whitpfle, designed to put English abolitionists on their guard against being deceived and blinded by certain pro-slavery religious journals of this country, and by certain pro-slavery Dortors of Divinity, and others, who annually at this country and others, who annually at this country and others.

Divinity, and others, who annually, at this time, inflict their presence upon the too credulous religious public of England.

M.

If In the June number of the Adeccate, [just received,] we find the following tribute to the memory of Theodore Parker:

'As far as the progress of any good cause can be effected by the loss of a single helper, it is to be feared that the efforts for the abolition of American slavery will be seriously crippled by the absence of so upright, so brave, so learned, and so laborious aworker as Mr. Parker. He combined in a remarkable degree physical with moral courage; he was indifferent to 'the bubble reputation,' or to the prise to 'the bubble reputation,' or to the prise or blame of others, except as indications of the spirit or judgment of those who bestowed them. In a country where any unscrupulous adventurer of great. country where any unscrupulous adventurer of great endowments can readily attain to wealth and eminence, no stronger proof of integrity could be given than Mr. Parker gave in the fidelity with which adhered to the Anti-Slavery cause, and the sternness with which he rebuked the popular sins of a people so impatient of censure as those of the United States. Amongst all the eminent sons of Massachusetts, there are few who, in time to come, when passion, prejudice, and sectarian bitterness have abated, and posterity has had time to form a just and deliberate terity has had time to form a just and deliberate judgment, will be regarded with greater veneration than the devoted, high-minded Theodore Parker.'

A Look at the Life of Theodore Parker, is the title of a sermon delivered by Rev. Jas. Freeman Clarke, and published by Walker, Wise & Co. It is very warm in its general praise of the man, the thinker, the scholar, and the reformer, while at the same time exception is taken to points in his theology and peculiarities in his temper. Mr. Clarke sympathizes with his aims as a reformer, but thinks his severity was often 'false because extravagant, unjust because indiscriminate, unchristian because relentless. severity was often 'false because extravagant, unjust because indiscriminate, unchristian because relentless was ordered.

The roll was called, and the resolves were ordered

because indiscriminate, unchristian because relatives and the resolves were ordered to publications which the times and the cause now require. Call for them—send for them—eirculate them:

No. 1. Cerrayondence between Lydia Maria Child and Governor Wise and Mrs. Manon, of Virginia. 5 cents.

Compliance of the Maria Slavery, with letters of other distinguished individuals, viz., De Toqueville, Mazini, Humboldi, Lafayetts, &c. 5 cents.

This note from a Patriotic National Citizen, To the following compliance or the properties of the distinguished individuals, viz., De Toqueville, Mazini, Humboldi, Lafayetts, &c. 5 cents.

No. 2. Tietre Hugo on American Slavery, with letters of cents.

No. 3. An Account of some of the Principal Slave Info. 5 cents.

No. 4. The Nue Reign of Terror in the Slaveholding Slave Info. 5 cents.

No. 5. The Right Way the Safe Way, proved by Emanquation in the West Indias and elsewhere. By L. Manta Culled. 10 cents.

No. 6. Duniel O Committon of American Slavery; with other in the West Indias and elsewhere. By L. Manta Culled. 10 cents.

No. 6. Duniel O Committon of American Slavery; with other in the West Indias and elsewhere. By L. Manta Culled. 10 cents.

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No. 6. Duniel O Committon of American Slavery; with other in the West Indias and elsewhere. By L. Manta Culled. 10 cents.

No. 6. Duniel O Committon of American Slavery; with the time of the Committee on the Stave Synthesis of the Committee on the Stave Synthesis. Seents.

The prices will be one third less where a dozen or more copies are taken.

The prices will be one third less where a dozen or more copies are taken.

The prices will be one third less where a dozen or more copies are taken.

The manual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Synthesis and elsewhere and the American Slavery Synthesis and 21 Washington street, Boston.

The properties of the General Statutes ordered by the control of the Synthesis of the

FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN CONGRESS. In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on Tuesday last— Mr. Griffin, of Malden, asked leave to introduce

RESOLVES RELATING TO PREEDOM OF SPEECH.

nays on the motion to instruct. Lost.

Mr. Kimball moved to substitute the Judiciary
Committee for the Committee on Federal Relations.

Agreed to. The motion to instruct was then carried.

pone the resolves.

Mr. Luce of the Island District, Mr. Blake of Norfolk, Mr. Hotchkiss of Franklin, and Mr. Odiorne of Suffolk, advocated the passage of the resolves. The latter suggested that the name of Hon. C. F. Adams

Divinity, and others, who annually, at this time, in - al Administration.

At the evening session—

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom were referred the resolves relating to freedom of speech, reported that they were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged. The report was considered and accepted.

SENATOR SUMNER THREATENED WITH PERSONAL VIOLENCE.

The matter is not generally known.

Washington, June 9.

Information was lodged with Mayor Berrett, without Mr. Sumner's knowledge, that his room had been improperly invaded, and threats made against his life. The matter was investigated, and the principal offender, named Captain Henry, called with the Mayor on Mr. Sumner, and made an apology, which was accepted. Capt. Henry was intoxicated at the time of committing the offence.

F. Weis, Boston, do., Benjamin H. Smith, Rockport, Dr. D. S. Grandin, John Cushing, South Hingham, Mr. McCrea, Henry W. Carter, Martin W. Stetson, S. L. Young, J. Harris, 30 Lynde street, Homer Darling, Blackstone, M. P. Chase,

WASHINGTON, June 12th. WASHINGTON, June 12th.
A good deal of dissatisfaction is expressed by the
friends of Mr. Sumner that Mayor Berrett does not
find any trace of Draper, or any of Capt. Henry's associates, who backed Henry in the Club room before
he started to interrogate and insult Mr. Sumner.

tition Congress.

Mr. Fitch objected to negroes petitioning as citizens, Mr. Fitch objected to negroes petitioning as citizens, when the Senate did not recognize them as such.

Mr. Wilson said these were extraordinary proceedings. His colleague had a right to present the petition, and ask its reference, and he hoped the freemen of the country would take notice of the position taken by the Senator. He would not say that it was an insult, but that it deserved the rebuke of every gentleman.

At Mr. Mason's suggestion, Mr. Fitch withdrew his objection, the former saying he cared not for the opinion of the Senator of Massachusetts, and did not ass him in that category.

The petition was referred to a select committee

A SLAVEHOLDER MURDERED-THE ASSASSIN BURN-ED AT THE STAKE.—AUGUSTA, Ga., June 12th.—William Smith, planter, in Ogietaorpe county, was murdered by one of his slaves on Saturday. The murderer was burnt at the stake vesterday.

To Rev. John Chambers, residing in Montgomery county, N. C., was shot and instantly killed by one of his negroes, on the 23d ult., while in the act of passing through his gate into the yard of his dwelling. SLAVE HUNTER ASSAULTED BY NEGROES.—BLAINS-

SLAVE HUNTER ASSAULTED BY NEGROES.—BLAINS-VILLE, Penn., June 12th.—A constable from Spring-field, Virginia, was attacked by some negroes last night, and barely escaped with his life. He was in quest of six fugitive negroes from that place.

COLLECTIONS By Finance Committee, for Expenses of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1880. Joshua Coolidge Jr. \$1 00 Mrs. C. Cowing Charles T. Hanson 1 00 Joshua Perry Josiah Henshaw 1 00 W. H. Helme F. C. M. Henshaw 1 00 S. Briggs F. C. M. Henshaw 1 00 S. Briggs Martha B. Goodrich 1 00 E. P. Perkins F. H. Cowing 1 00 Lydia M. Paddock O. M. Mirick 1 00 John Walker N. H. Whiting 1 00 Albert Brown 1 00 S. H. Cowing Mrs. Horn M. B. Richards J. B. Whitcomb 100 M. M. Hunt A friend, by L. Maria M. M. Hunt 200 Wm. Adam 1 00 Rufus Bates in M. M. Hunt 1 00 Paulina Gerry 1 00 Mary Plumer 1 00 M. F. Jenkins Flint Peter Libbey W. Ashby 1 00 Josiah Hayward 1 00 Josiah Hayward, Jr. 1 00 Huldah Bates 1 00 Auna T. Draper Wm. Jenkins John Bailey N. R. Johnston Maria W. Chapman 1 00 Sarah M. Whipple Mary May 2 00 E. H. Merrill Maria W. Chapman 2 00 E. H. Merrill Mary G. Chapman 1 00 N. Page, Jr. Justine de P. Hovey 2 00 A. Merrill Samuel J. May 1 00 John S. Pratt J. E. Bruce 25 M. M. Sawin J. W. Forbush 50 J. M. Hawks 1 M. W. Forbush 60 J. M. Hawks 1 M. M. Sawin Brow M. M. Sawin Brow M. Brow Thos. M. Brown Mrs. T. S. Drowne Nathaniel Robbins R. H. Ober Fernald John T. Page

J. M. Buckley
A. M. Chase
Benjamin Chase
Robert R. Crosby John I. Page
B. R. Downes
B. W. Loud
A. L. Whipple
F. M. Burt
H. I. Ireson
Sarah Southwick
Zenas Jenkins
Elbridge Sprague
Samuel G. Gilmos Polly D. Bradish 1 00 A. J. Ballou 50 Samuel G. G. 50 A. Stanwood 50 T. W. Hartshorn W. Gilm A. A. Bent H. H. Brigham Samuel G. Gilmore M. Haskell
Wm. Sparrell
L. G. Jarvis
E. M. Stephenson
W. B. Sturgis 00 George W. Gilmore 00 Priscilla Perry 25 S. A. Fayerweather 1 00 Lizzie A. Elwell 1 00 Miss Lunt J. M. Aldrich Mary Brigham Charles T. Tucker D. B. Bartlett C. K. Whipple 00 Cyrus White 50 Miss Shankland Edward Brackett E. M. Powel! J. B. Pierce Abraham Folsom Elijah Hobart 00 Samuel Reed 00 Matilda Farrar Louisa Hobart

1 00 Mr. Wilson 1 00 Phebe Cartland 1 00 B. J. B. 1 00 Wm. Boynton 1 00 H. W. Blanchard 1 00 N. Allen 1 00 Mary L. Willard Earl Boynton S. Boynton Two friends Jonathan Buffum Gertrude Barrett Francis Hinekly M. Jarvis Mrs. J. W. Smith H. C. Fifield E. B. Chase 50 Stephen Baldwin 50 Joseph Merrill 50 E. B. Whitcomb Harriette M. Carlton — Hinckley Wilson Murray Charles W. Warren Mrs. Jona, Buffum L. H. Ober S. L. O. Allen L. Hurd S. A. E. Ford 25 — Lawrence
1 00 L. H. W.
1 00 Harriet H. I. Samuel May, Jr.
T. B. Drew
J. Young
Helen E. Garrison
W. L. Garrison Harriet H. Lincoln C. B. Lambert M. C. Porter R. Howland Joshua H. Robbins A. T. Foss Augustus Haskell John Cushing Richard Plumer Lewis McLauthlin George, T. Garrison W. L. Garrison, Jr.

John T. Hilton 50 'Friends,' and cash in various sums 41 88 TO THE FRIENDS OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.

A place is wanted for a fugitive slave, just in from the South—an able-bodied man, about 34 years of age.

He has long been used to the care of horses, and is expert in managing and driving them, and can also work on the land. Apply to R. P. WALLCUT, 221 Washington street, or by letter to FRANCIS JACKSON, Boston.

1 00

W. L. Garrison, Jr. 1 Wendell P. Garrison 1 J. R. Manley M. H. Pool Mary L. Richmond Jacob Leonard

Isaiah C. Ray

PLEDGES

PERSONAL VIOLENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 9th, 1860.

Last night Hon. Charles Sumner was visited by man, claiming to be one of four from Virginia.
He asked impertinent questions about his late speech.
Mr. Sumner replied that it was no place for such a conversation, and ordered him out.
He refused to go, but after several orders went, saying he should report to his friends that he had been ordered out, but that, by God, he would not go.
He threatened Mr. Sumner in the most violent and bloody terms.
After that three others came, but were refused admittance, and left threatening violence.
Four such calls were made last night—another this morning.
Most of the Massachusetts delegation, and many others, have visited Mr. Sumner, offering their services.
Mr. Burlingame and Mr. Sumner's Secretary remained all night in Sumner's room.
Messra. Wilson and Burlingame accompanied Mr. Sumner to the Senate this morning.
The Kansas men here are determined that Mr. Sumner shall not be taken unawares or alone again.
The matter is not generally known.

Washington, June Prus, Abington, Weymouth Anti-Slavery Society, and Anna T. Draper. do, George and H. B. Draper, do, Mrs. M. A. Dutcher, do., Honge, Mrs. M. A. Dutcher, do., Weymouth Anti-Slavery Society, Josiah Hensbaw, West Brookfield, M. H. Pool, Abington, Jr. H. Stephenson, Newton, Maria W. Chapman, Reuben H. Ober, William Jenkins, Andover, Jacob Leonard, East Bridgewater, Ira Gray, Reading, Elizabeth B. Chase, Valley Falls, Mrs. H. C. Fifield, Weymouth, Joshua Perry, Hanson, Elijah Hobart, Charles T. Tacker, Boston, P. Weis, Boston, do., Benjamin H. Smith, Rockport, Dr. D. S. Grandin, John Cashing, South Hingham, John Cashing, South Hingham, at the New Eng

To Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, at New England Convention, May, 1860.

Mary G. Chapman, Boston, washington, June 13th.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Sumner presented a memorial asking the discharge of Thaddeas Hyatt, and moved its reference to the Harper's Ferry Committee.

Mr. Fitch objected. He said the Senator from Massachusetts presented the other day a petition from nervoes, which was referred to that Committee without fer knowledge.

Mr. Fessenden asked if new on Congress.

It. Fessenden asked if new one content of the senator from the content of the content Samuel Barrett, Concord, A. M. Chase, Canton, George Miles, William B. Sturgis,

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

RECEIPTS. Mrs. Sarah S. Russell, Roxbury, for pledge to N. E Convention, \$100 Samuel May, Jr., for pledge at annual meet-ing, New York, 20 FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

A CARD-The subscriber, a practical Chem To A CARD—The subscriber, a practical Chemical and Manufacturer of Chemical Preparations, French Cosmetics, Fine Perfumes, &c., for the past seventeen years, now offers (free of charge) to all who desire it, the Recipe and directions for making a simple Vegetable Balm, that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples. Blotches, Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, and all impurities and roughness of the Skin, leaving the same—as Nature intended it should be—soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. This is no humbug or catch-penny affair, and those who think it such will please not notice the advertisement. Those dewill please not notice the advertisement. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions and advice, will please call on or address (with return postage).

JAS. S. MARSHALL,

Practical Chemist,
No. 32 City Buildings, New York.
New York, June 6.

Among the many restoratives which nature has supplied to relieve the afflictions of humanity, there is no more favorite one for a certain class of diseases than the 'medicinal gum' of the Wild Cherry Tree; but however valuable it is, its power to heal, to soothe, to relieve, and to cure, is enhanced ten fold by scientific and judicious combination with other ingredients, in themselves of equal worth. This happy mingling exists in that

'Combination and a form indeed'

Of medicine known as DR.WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Whose value in curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Pulmonary Affection,

and Incipient Consumption, is inestimable. Strong Testimony From Benjamin Wheeler, Esq., Depot Master at South Royalton, Mass.

SOUTH ROYALTON, Jan. 4, 1860.

Messrs. Sath W. Fowle & Co., Boston:
Gents.,—Although unsolicited by you, I cannot refrain from adding my testimony to the many already given in favor of your Wistar's Bilsam of Wild Charry.

In the spring of 1858, I was most severely afflected with a hard, dry cough, with its usual accompaniments of night sweats, completely prostrating my nervous system, and producing such a debilitated state of health, that after trying medical aid to no purpose, I had given up all hopes of ever recovering, as had also my friends. At this stage of matters, I was prevailed upon through the influence of a neighbor to try Wistar's Balsam, though with no belief whatever in its truly wonderful curative properties, and before using two bottles, the effect was almost magical. My cough entirely left me, the night sweats deserted me, hope once more elated my depressed spirits, and soon I had attained my wonted strength and vigor.

Thus has this Balsam, as has often been remarked by persons conversant with the above facts in this SOUTH ROYALTON, Jan. 4, 1860.

Thus has this Balsam, as has often been remarked by persons conversant with the above facts in this vicinity, literally snatched me from the yawning grave. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afficted.

Very respectfully yours,

BENJ. WHEELER.

Prepared by S. W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by druggists and dealers everywhere.

May 25th.

PROSPECTUS.

PROSPECTUS.

A history of the great principles of our Republic, and of its grand design as contemplated by its founders, is a work which, though of the greatest importance to every American freeman, has not yet had a being. It is an observation of the wisest men of the ages, who have built up and reformed States, that a civil community cannot depart from its first principles without bringing upon itself certain ruin. The noble fathers of our Republic made the same observations, and declared that a frequent recurrence to first principles is absolutely necessary to the preservation of the State. For six years, the subscriber has been laboring to prepare a work unfolding the history of those great first principles which were originally established by our fathers as the foundation of the Republic. By perseverance in his researches, he has discovered many new and important facts, relating to this subject, which he is confident every honest American will consider as answering the great questions that are now before the country.

He has prepared this work without reference to any political party of the present day. It stands above all party.

The following is the title:—

OUR REPUBLIC:

The Glory of its Origin, Principles and Purposes

The work will consist of nearly 600 pages. Price. E. C. ROGERS, Hingham, Mass.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in Mi ford, Mass., Sunday, June 17.

ACKSON, Boston.

17 All letters, &c., for the undersigned, should be addressed to Leicester, Mass.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

READ THIS.

THE subscriber will furnish copies of the following Likenesses in response to orders accompanied with the cash, viz:—

Lithograph of THEODORE PARKER,

JOHN BROWN, WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, THADDEUS HYATT, THADDEUS HYATT,
now in press, and soon to be published by C. H.
Brainard, both in the highest style of the celebrated
artist D'Avignon, each of these for one dollar.

Also on hand, a few copies each of the Photographs of John Brown, Lydia Maria Child, and Theodore Parker, each for 50 cents. These will be safely mailed without additional cost.

Send your orders to WILLIAM C. NELL, 221
Washington street.

June 15.

" A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

THE LIGHT OF OUR HOME. A BEAUTIFUL picture of a beautiful female child, drawn from life by Thomas M. Johnston, and photographed by Black & Batchelder. Price, One Dollar.

Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the Published by

C. H. BRAINARD,

322 Washington street,
at the store of Elliot & White.

June 15.

2wis

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WEDDING BILLETS, 'At Home,' &c. WEDDING ENVELOPES, in great variety. WEDDING CAKE BOXES, new styles. MOURNING NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES

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DARLOR GRATES in great variety, embracing more than sixty different patterns, varying in prices from three to sixty-five dollars.

PARLOR STOVES of superior designs, including the PORTABLE HOT-AIR RADIATING PARLOR GRATE, the most elegant heating apparatus for drawing-rooms and parlors ever invented.

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DINING-ROOM STOVES, with ovens, including the 'Beauty,' of new and chaste design, and in its operation entirely superior to any cast iron ' Parlor Oven Stove' ever introduced into this market.

- AT.80 --A large assortment of Office and Shop Stoves; Custings for the PROUTY & MEARS'S Stoves and Furnaces, &c. &c.

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(Between Union and Hanover Streets,) BOSTON.

June 1-coptf

New Edition of a Great Work. HELPER OUTDONE BY JUDGE STROUD IN HIS MASTERLY WORK,

A SKETCH OF THE SLAVE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.' EVERY man should own and read this book. Rev. Dr. Wayland says of it, in a letter to the author, 'I wish there was a copy of it in every family in the United States. No work could be more time-

ly, or better serve the purposes of humanity. We want 500 Agents to sell this work during the present Presidential campaign. No more effective document can be circulated. Price, \$1. Large discount to agents.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,

No. 20 Washington Street, Boston. BROOKLYN HEIGHTS

Hygienic Establishment. Nos. 63 and 65, COLUMBIA STREET,

BROOKLYN, L. I. THIS Institution is open Summer and Winter for the reception of patients and boarders. The Dector brings to his aid eight years' experience in the Hydropathic practice, and he has no hesitation in saying that he has the largest out-door practice of saying that he has the largest out-door practice of any 'Water Cure' Physician in the country. To boarders, or parties visiting New York, this House offers superior inducements, as the location is very desirable, being only fifteen minutes' walk from the Astor House. Accommodations and table, excellent, and at one half the price charged at the Hotels. Address

GEO. F. ADAMS, M. D., April 20.

Physician and sole Proprietor.

THAYER & ELDRIDGE. PUBLISHERS

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'All the Year Round.' JOHN H. PRAY. SONS & CO. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

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(NEAR WINTER STREET,) RECEIVE, by Steamers and Packets from Eng-land, the latest and best styles and qualities of Carpeting, comprising Wiltons, Velvets, best qualities of Brassels, Tapestries, Three-plys, Kidderminsters, &c., Painted Floor Cloths (of all widths and quali-ties), Rugs, Mats, Bockings, Feltings, Canton and Cocoa Mattings.

AMERICAN CARPETING. ALL WHICH ARE OFFERED AT

THE LOWEST PRICES.

For each or approved credit.

POETRY.

For the Liberator. A Tribute to the Memory of Ellis Gray Loring What spell of tenderness hath touched The 'golden lips' to clay? Why bend the poor and rich alike. Above you prostrate clay?

In no vain words of praise respond; The memory of his deeds, Enshrined in faithful hearts, is all The eulogy he needs.

Let love, bereaved, pour forth its tears Where Auburn's willows wave, Let Nature's flower-wreath bloom and fade Around his new-made grave!

Then write his name, his simple name, On marble white and fair, And let the stranger, let the slave, Pay grateful tribute there!

The slave? alas! he may not dare Beside this grave to rest, He may not moisten with his tears The turf on Louing's bresst. Oh Time, deal gently with the dust

Till the freed bondman's pilgrim feet Shall trend the hallowed ground. Then, wake the bard, whose Heaven-taught strain

Shall truth itself inspire, And let him make the name we love The burden of his lyre. May, 1858.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser. TO THEODORE PARKER. BY MRS. MARTHA P. LOWE.

Brave, mighty spirit !- burning strong and hot With ceaseless passion for the truth and right! A voice comes o'er the waters . Thon art not! Go up, go up unto the higher light! G od pardon us if we have wronged thy soul.

Or spoke a single cruel word of thee! Thy arm was stretched to make the sufferer whole Thy doctrines rest between thy God and thee! Have pity on our frailty, gentle God! Who sit in our self-righteousness with men,

And scorn the traveller who the whirlwind trod, Because he lost his reckoning, now and then. Un flinching spirit, 'mid the hectic flush That slow consumed his earthly tenement, He labored with his thoughts' tumultuous rush,

Using till death the gifts the Master lent. Would He lift up His eyes, and turn His head, In holy horror at his heresy, Who once rebuked his follower's zeal, and said,

· He who is not against me is for me'? Ah! in D'vine compassion He did say That he who spake a word against the Son Should be forgiven. Christians, did this man aye Reject the Spirit, the Eternal One?

He worshipped with a full, adoring breast; His spirit rose unwearied to the throne; His God will lead him where he now may rest, And sit awhile at Christ's dear feet alone.

ELIZA HARRIS.

BY MISS FRANCES E. WATKINS. Like a fawn from the arrow, startled and wild. A woman swept by us, bearing a child: In her eye was the night of a settled despair, And her brow was o'ershaded with anguish and car She was nearing the river-in reaching the brink, She heeded no danger, she paused not to think; For she is a mother-her child is a slave-An d she'll give him his freedom, or find him a grave

It was a vision to haunt us, that innocent face, So pale in its aspect, so fair in its grace; As the tramp of the horse and the bay of the hound, W ith the fetters that gall, were trailing the ground ! She was nerved by despair, and strengthened by woe, As she leaped o'er the chasm that yearned from be-

Death howled in the tempest, and raved in the blast, But she heard not the sound till the danger was past. Oh ! how shall I speak of my proud country's shame, If the stains on her glory, how give them a nan H ow say that her banner in mockery waves,-

Her ' star-spangled banner,'-o'er millions of slaves? How say that the lawless may torture and chase A woman whose crime is the bue of her face How the depths of the forest may echo around With the shrieks of despair, and the bay of the

W ith her step on the ice, and her arm on her child, The danger was fearful, the pathway was wild; But, aided by Heaven, she gained a free shore, W here the friends of humanity opened their door.

So fragile and lovely, so fearfully pale, Like a lily that bends to the breath of the gale, Sa ve the heave of her breast, and the sway of he

You'd have thought her a statue of fear and despair. In agony, close to her bosom she press'd The life of her heart, the child of her breast Oh! love from its tenderness gathering might,

Had strengthened her soul for the dangers of flight. But, she's free !- yes, free from the land where the slave

In the land of oppression must rest in the grave! Where bondage and torture, where scourges and chains

Have placed on our banner indelible stains.

The bloodhounds have miss'd the scent of her way; The hunter is rifled and foiled of his prey; Pierce jargon and cursing, with clanking of chains, Make sounds of strange discord on Liberty's plains. With the rapture of love and the fulness of bliss,

She plac'd on his brow a mother's fond kiss: Oh! poverty, danger and death she can brave, For the child of her love is no longer a slave !

From the Episcopal Recorder. IF IT BE POSSIBLE, LET THIS CUP PASS FROM ME

Let this cup pass, my Father! I am sinking In the deep waters which surround my soul, And bitter grows the draught which I am drinking, And higher rise the waves that round me roll.

Forsake me not in this my need extremest! Let not Thy strength'ning hand elude my grasp I know Thy love, even when Thou harshest seemest Father most merciful! let this cup pass! Life hath not laid her hand upon me lightly,-

I have known sorrow, disappointment, pain, Have seen hope clouded when it burned most brightly, And false love fade, and falser friendships wane. But now fresh chains about my heart are linking. And to my lip is pressed a fuller cup,

And from the draught my shuddering soul is shrinking Father ! I cannot, cannot drink it up ! What have I said? Will not Thy grace sustain Is thine arm shortened that it cannot save?

Powerless indeed if thou my God disdain me; I can do all things with the help I crave. Haste Thee to help me! that, on Thee depending, I may have strength to say, 'Thy will be done,'- If this cup may not pass, Thine angel sending Aid me, as Thou of old didst aid Thy Son!

And thou, my Savior, once our weakness sharing, Tempted in all things, yet untouched by sin, Hear my wild cry! leave not my soul despairing. Help me the cross to bear, the crown to win!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Adams, yesterday afternoon, attracted the general attention of the House. Even the Hotspurs of the South, who sneer at every man who comes from a Northern State, and delight in angry interruptions, insolent side remarks, or contemptuous commentseven they listened with respect. The writing-tables were deserted, the corridors were vacated, and on either side of the House every seat was occupied. Senators left their curule chairs at the other extremity of the capitol to join audience, and even the newspaper-men in the gallery histened;—they don't very often.

Mr. Adams held the undivided attention of the House throughout, without an interruption, and extorted general praise for the elevated tone and candid spirit in which the subject was, discussed. Those who, like myself, were familiar with his father's style of speaking, were struck by the similarity of manner, voice and gesticulation, and particularly with the nervous energy which seemed to be common to both. He is evidently a chip of the old block, and certainly has made his mark on the House.'

The Times correspondent

newspaper-men in the gallery listened;—they don't very often.

Mr. Adams read his remarks from manuscript notes, on a desk temporarily placed in an aisle, and his manner, voice and gestures reminded us old stagers of his father, to whom he bears so strong a personal resemblance. His features, usually cold and passionless, glowed with excitement, and beamed with a consciousness that he was proclaiming the truth. His earnest voice occasionally rose until its tones broke, and he was forced to proceed in a lower key. His gestures were nervous, quick, earnest and effective. And as he sent back to the Democrats their charge, that the Republicans had introduced the negro into the House, where twenty of them hold seats based on the existence of negroes among them, he forcibly reminded those who were here in his father's time of that 'old man eloquent.'

Yesterday's speech, however, proves in itself that Mr. Adams need not rest his claims for reputation upon the talents of his illustrious ancestors. Friends and opponents admit the vigor and ability with which he exponented the aviiche at the stage of the personnel for its direction? The reforement and mistration of the government, there is an overvaling necessity for a complete change of the persons responsible for its direction? The reforms and manuscript in the distinction of the savery and was listened to with profound attention by members of all parties. A whisper could have been heard over the hall at any time during its delivery.

Mr. Adams 's speech appears in the Globe of this morning, and has been attentively perused by a large majority of the House already. It is unquestionally the best speech as yet delivered, and even the savery question admire its manliness, its freedom from offensive personalities, its honest Anglo-Saxon style. What citizen, familiar with public affairs, can hesitate to endorse the savery and manuscript and the citation of the government, there is an overvaling necessity for a complete change of the personal tresults and the citation of th

Mr. Adams need not rest his claims for reputation upon the talents of his illustrious ancestors. Friends and opponents admit the vigor and ability with which he expounded the principles of liberty as laid down in the Constitution, displaying a clear and sagacious intellect, neither enervated by over culture, or luxurious indulgence in the emasculate literature of the times. It was a plain, logical, unanswerable argument, each sentence telling, as it fell upon the hollow reasoning of the slavery-extentionists, like the blows of a powerful trip-hammer. He disayowed any desire on the part of the antitionists, like the blows of a powerful trip-hammer. He disavowed any desire on the part of the anti-slavery men of the North to interfere with the con-stitutional rights of the South, but he asserted their the aggressions of the right to organize against the aggressions of the Slave Power, even as citizens have organized in

stitutional rights of the South, but he asserted their right to organize against the aggressions of the Slave Power, even as citizens have organized in years past against the United States Bank, or against the manufacturers of the country. Yet, while unhesitatingly defining his position as a politician, Mr. Adams used no language unbecoming a gentleman.

He reminded the old stagers of his father, and some of us could but remember, too, those troublous times in '36, when he who had been the President of millions was here again as the representative of some forty thousand Massachusetts men, and who nobly demanded that they should not be deprived of their sacred right of petition. Well was it said that he then stood like a veteran gladiator, ready to meet any attack. The House would ring with cries of 'Order!' 'Order!' but the member from Quincy any attack. The House would ring with cries of 'Order!' Order!' but the member from Quincy would maintain his position, defying the angry tempest, like a New England oak, that knows its gnarled and knotted strength, and stretches forth its arms toward the foaming ocean, as if delying

tempest, like a New England oak, that knows its gnarled and knotted strength, and stretches forth its arms toward the foaming ocean, as if defying the storm-blasts.

The present Representative from the Quincy district is one of a numerous and powerful party, of which his father was a pioneer. But where are the two gentlemen who sustained John Quincy Adams, four-and-thirty years ago? Henry A. Wise, that quixotic knight of the sorrowful countenance, mounted a high-horse in his recent ridiculous till against the invaders of Virginia, with such a stride that he fell down on the other side, and has not been heard of since. And Caleb Cushing, who so nobly replied to Hardin's insolent attack on the descendants of the old Puritans of Plymouth, and whose anti-slavery speeches and letters have yet to be equalled—he is now the hope of the slaveholders in the irrepressible conflict raging in the Democratic party. Well may it be said by these gentlemen:

To-day—since your correspondent began to write this letter—the House has been agitated by the unprovoked assault of Mr. Houston of Alabama upon Col. Train of Massachusetts. Mr. Houston has been a Representative here, (with the exception of one term,) since 1841, and he has assured of late of the company of the death of our between the descendent soft of the death of our between the profound sorrow, the tidings of the death of our beloved minister and friend. Theodore Parker; who, the stody his long absence from our pulpit, as well as by his long absence from our pulpit, as well as by his long absence in it for so many years, has caused us to bim in the sacred relation of minister and friend. Theodore Parker; who, the beloved minister and friend. Theodore Parker; who, the beloved minister and friend. Theodore Parker; who, the side of the fore on our pulpit, as well as by his constant presence in it for so many years, has caused us to bim in the sacred relation of minister and friend. Theodore Parker; who, the long absence in it for so many parishioner.

Resolved, That we ha

provoked assault of Mr. Houston of Alabama upon Col. Train of Massachusetts. Mr. Houston has been a Representative here, (with the exception of one term.) since 1841, and he has assumed of late a dictatorial position at times exceedingly offensive. Col. Train, who has made himself obnoxious by his efficient cross-examinations of those examined before the Covode Committee, to-day provoked his bison-like wrath, and the Republican members of the House determined that his rudeness should not pass unrebuked. As I close this to save the mail, the 'irrepressible contest' rageth. PERLEY.

Washington correspondence of the Bee & Atlas. The House went into Committee of the Whole, then Hon. Charles Francis Adams got the floor to wrought in us by the faith we profess, este speak. He was immediately surrounded by the entire House. He stood near the imagina and Dixon's line' on the floor, and the He stood near the imaginary 'Mason either side of him were at once packed. There was not an inattentive person in the Hall, even down to the pages. A dead silence prevailed over that usually noisy arena. Mr. Adams's voice is very weak, and his friends had feered he scattled. noisy arena. Mr. Adams's voice is very weak his friends had feared he could not be heard and his friends had leared he could not be heard; but every syllable of his able, polished, scholarly, but scathing speech, was distinctly heard in every part of the hall and galleries, from beginning to close. Indeed, one could almost fancy that the 'old man eloquent' was again holding this tumultuous body, spell-bound and entranced. As he went on, and warmed with his subject, the silence on, and warmed with his subject, the silen and attention became intense—a pin dropped could almost have been heard. Sentence after sentence, glowing with eloquence and lofty patriotism, rang through the ball. The Republicans scarcely breathed, while the Southern side sat as if en-He told the South that the Republic organization was composed of freemen, who would not menace others, nor would they submit to manot menace others, nor would they stand acce from others. It was one of the boldest speeches acce from the institu nace from others. It was one of the boldest speeches of the session, terribly scathing upon the institution of slavery and those who uphold it, and yet conceived in the most elegant and scholarly phrase; his cassic allusions and eloquent and beautiful phraseology were a treat not often had in a politi-

It was amusing to note the effect of this great

While that was the wildest and most fearful exhibition of men's passions, ever witnessed in the House, perhaps; this was no less exciting and thrilling—but the occasion produced the very opposite effect upon the combustible elements of the House. It was a proud moment for the son of the 'Old Man Eloquent.' The Southern members did themselves infinite honor in thus respectfully listening to Mr. Adams. Whether it was the recollection of the father, whose voice of warning and patriotism so often stilled the storms that rose tumultuously in the old hall, or whether it was purely the effect of the elegance and eloquence of the speaker himself, that produced this result, I will not pretend to say. But it is true, that such a scene has not been witnessed in this Congress, at least.

Charles Sumner, who had been a deeply attentive listener, rushed to him when he closed, and most heartily congratulated him, as he did large numbers of his political friends in the House.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says:— Charles Francis Adams made his debut in the House to-day, (Thursday.) and though the attendance was thin when he opened, no announcement of his purpose having been made, the benches of both sides were filled in a few minutes, and the galleries exhibited a corresponding interest. His speech was a philosophical, luminous and most attractive review of the slavery question, or rather the problem of the representation which the "peculiar institution" had secured in the popular branch of Congress, the influence it commanded in the Cabinet, in the Supreme Court and every other Department of the government.

try, and of all who may be concerned in the administration of the government, there is an overruling necessity for a complete change of the persons now responsible for its direction? The reformmust be wide enough to restore freedom as the guide of the federal policy, and to set aside the new idol which has usurped her throne. It must be deep enough to reinstate honesty above suspicion in the dispensation of the pecuniary contracts incident to the possession of great place. If the execution of such a policy as this constitutes good ground for a resort to extreme mensures of resistance by any portion of the people of these States, then there is no hope of further harmony in America.'

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we have received, with the most

pass unrebuked. As I close this to save the mail, looking to him in all those countless offices which the 'irrepressible contest' rageth. PERLEY. the true minister performs for the people of his

holy service.

Resolved, That we will endeavor to testify by our that the best honor to his memory, no less than the highest service of the loving Father, to whom he has so long offered our united prayers.

Resolved, That we invite all former members of

our Society, and all those, wherever they may dwell, who have looked up with us to Theodore Parker as their guide in spiritual things, to join with us in these expressions of our sorrow as mem-bers of one household of faith, and partakers in a common loss.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks t

those friends of our minister, who cared for him in his last illness, and performed those sad and touching obsequies in a foreign land, which we, in the unobsequies in a foreign land, which we, in the un-searchable providence of God, were not permitted to take part in here. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our dear friend, the wife of our beloved min-

ister, and to the other members of his family, there-by assuring them of what they cannot doubt, our arnest sympathy in their bereavement, which is ven greater than ours.

E. Gerry Dudley, Esq., spoke briefly to the resolutions, paying a fit tribute to the memory of their departed pastor. He also read several extracts from Mr. Parker's writings, and gave interesting remin-

Mr. Garrison said he did not strictly consider It was amusing to note the effect of this great shock upon the South side of the House. Gov. Winslow and John Cochrane promenaded, uneasily but silently, the outer aisle during most of the time. Barksdale, who usually interrupts every speaker upon the Republican side, at pale and erect as a marble statue, and scarcely removed his eyes from the speaker. Curry, the eloquent Alabamian, found a seat near the orator, and seemed delighted with the feast, though every word stung like an adder.

Pryor sat nervously in a seat in close proximity, and appeared riveted to the spot. He seemed determined to break the spell, and with what seemed a strong effort, sprang to his feet and walked noisened the influence of a fascination he could not throw off or resist, he returned to his seat, and did not move or take his eyes from the speaker till he closed.

It was no doubt one of the most singular episodes in the present session. It was not less so than that which occurred during the delivery of Owen Lovejoy's speech. But it was its very reverse. While that was the wildest and most fearful exhibition of men's passions, ever witnessed in the bition of the bition of men's passions, ever witnessed in the bition of the bition of the services and be seened a manly religion. Let us be not wholly disconsolate. God himself a member of Mr. Parker's Society, though he had always attended his ministrations when in his power. He came to be delighted by the copi-

would pay him. Last season he had received from Mr. Parker a single rose leaf enclosed in a letter. This, with the preceding, might seem a small affair, but it bespoke the man. There was a Hebrew title to one of the chapters in Mrs. Stowe's 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' which he had asked Mr. Parker, by request, one Sunday morning in the ante-room of the hall, to translate. Mr. Parker wrote it down, but after thinking a little while said he had quite forgotten it. On returning home, he immediately sought out its meaning, and before he had eaten a mouthful, he had brought it to my door. Mr. Manley gave other instances, and in closing paid a tribute to Mr. Parker.

If you will allow me to add a word further on my own account. I would like to see he follow.

Manly stated of the latter, that he had written to Mrs. Parker, but that before the letter was sent, intelligence had reached him of his (Mr. Parker's) burial, and that he had been buried in strict accordance with his desires—at the place where he should die. He had thought it desirable that his remains should be laid in Massachusetts; and he had heped in Mt. Aukurn. He presumed, however, that his request to Mrs. Parker would be strictly complied with. On the 17th or 24th inst. it was proposed to have services in this hall to the memory of Mr. Parker. Mrs. Parker was expected home by the 12th or 15th inst. If she did not arrive, the services would be postponed to the 24th.

Of the continuation of the Society, he could state nothing definite.

The Chairman—We all feel, I believe, ladies and

some little discussion, a resolution was The Chairman-We all feel, I believe, ladies and

The meeting then adjourned.

The following resolutions were passed by the Fraternity' Friday evening, a copy of which is to be sent to Mrs. Parker:— Resolved, That in the death of Theodore Parker

we mourn the loss of one who has been to us a min-ister indeed, faithful to every delegated trust, dis-charging all the functions of his office with a generous disregard of self, and a conscientious care for the welfare of his flock, which entitle him to our warmest admiration and gratitude; a teacher who taught us the highest truths at which he had arrived, however unpropulse however unpopular with the mass of men, and who never hesitated to utter what duty imand who never hesitated to utter what duty im-pelled him to speak, however painful the utterance may have been to him, or hurtful to the preju-dices of others; thus seeking to warn us of all that was base and unmanly, to guide us in the way of virtue and toward every human excellence; never appealing to a low motive, but ever to wh hest and best in our nature; a friend who never, by reason of his superior gifts or attainments, set himself above those less favored, but treated all bimself above those less favored, but treated all men and women as equals; who was as a brother to the humblest of men, the protector of the weak and helpless, the advocate of the rights of the oppressed, and who in his dealings with the unfortunate and degraded of every class showed a manly sympathy and a womanly delicacy and tenderness; a man whose integrity never failed, whose pure life and noble character furnish a lofty model which the humblest of us may well aspire to imitate, though

none of us perhaps may hope to attain.

Resolved, That while we gratefully and lovingly cherish the memory of our minister, and guide, and friend, we will do all in our power, individually and as a society, to disseminate still more widely the generous sentiments and great ideas of which he was the representative, and which he spent his life in promulgating; and so carry forward the good work in which he labored so long, so faithfully,

At the Bromfield Street Methodist Episcopal he should speak freely of the great man gone, and thereby foilow the example of Mr. Parker himself, who, in the face of a nation in tears, dared to utter his estimate of the character of Webster. He had

his estimate of the character of Webster. He had been on terms of some intimacy with Mr. Parker, and in his library he had pointed out to the speaker the old worn Latin Dictionary, as the nucleus of his splendid library, and the product of the sale of blackberries picked by his own bands.

Mr. Warren conceded to the subject of his discourse several beneficent influences. He had contributed to popular education; to the cause of temperance, although opposed to the prohibitory law, and partly responsible for its non-enforcement in Boston. He had contributed to the Peace movement, Woman's Rights, and kindred reforms, being

ed a name which had found a place in the history of politics and of religion—the name of a true man, a philosopher, now carved on the very breast-plate of humanity, to be erased only by the hand of Time—a name his hearers had already recognized as that of Theodore Parker. He approached the subject with trembling. Why, then, approach it at all? Simply because he regarded it as a duty, and to aid his audience in the formation of a correct judgment of a great character, and that he might pay a fitting tribute to one of the greatest instructors of the age. He should speak of him mainly as a man—as a man of large heart, of great intellect, of power and of courage. He was of a high pressure cast of mind. He worked ceaselessly, exhausting shelves of books, and using all in illustrating and advancing his idiosyncracies. His labor was of the most exhaustive character. Grant that he was bold and courageous, yet his heart was as tender as a child's. He was of necessity a philanthropist. The speaker sketched Mr. Parker's course of study, and alluded to his clerical experience, and from these points proceeded to review and protest against his theological theories. In conclusion, he said there had been many things in Mr. Parker's life which he had viewed with satisfaction, many which he had looked upon in sor

instances, and in closing paid a tribute to Mr. Parker.

Mr. S. H. Allen spoke in a feeling and appropriate manner of their late pastor.

Rev. Samuel May, Jr., of Boston, thought a clogy would come from every heart, and therefore that no formal speeches were needed. He moved the acceptance of the resolutions. While he was up, he would take occasion to dissent from Mr. May, of Syracuse, in respect to calling upon the Unitarians to answer the questions of Mr. Parker. If they had a suffered twelve years to pass—twelve years of injustice—let them not now attempt to retrieve themselves or insult his memory. If they have a word of regretful sorrow for the wrongs done Mr. Parker, he would be glad to hear them; but not to answer the questions.

N. C. Nash, Esq., spoke briefly of Mr. Parker, his labors and works; and also of his own labors in the Society. He did not, as had been intimated by a portion of the press, think the Society would separate. Founded on Mr. Parker's solid and eternal principles, and irradiated by the light of his genius, it would live forever. He hoped some one as great as Mr. Parker would yet rise, and teach to them his glorious doctrines.

The resolutions were then unanimously adorted.

The resolutions were then unanimously adorted.

The resolutions were then unanimously adorted.

The resolutions were then unanimously adorted. If you will allow me to add a word further

genius, it would live forever. He hoped some one as great as Mr. Parker would yet rise, and teach to them his glorious doctrines.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted. In reply to a question from Mr. Allen, relative, first, to the continuation of services by the Society; and second, as to the remains of Mr. Parker, Mr. Manly stated of the latter, that he had written to Mrs. Parker, but that before the letter was sent, intelligence had reached him of his (Mr. Parker's) hurrial and that he had been taught while he was in this home. He was a thorough specimen of a New England man—of a manly New England man—a man not only with a manly heart and manly intellect, ready to grapple with all the great problems of life, and to utter freely and openly his word as God gave it to him; but he was, besides this, (what all do not know so well.) a man with a tender heart, with a feminine tenderness of heart, with a heart which overflowed with affection towards those he loved.

adopted to place on the records of the Society a described and sire that Mr. Parker's remains might be brought scholarship, American have been been adopted to place on the records of the Society a described and the scholarship, American originality, American manliness, has lost in the la death of Theodore Parker.

From the New York Tribune, DEATH OF THEODORE PARKER.

The tidings of Mr. Parker's decease, which has

The tidings of Mr. Parker's decease, which has been anticipated from the last advices concerning the rapid progress of the malady of which he had long been the subject, are announced with the European news by the arrival of the Arabia. His death took place at Florence, on the 10th inst.

Theodore Parker was born in Lexington, Mass., August 21, 1810, and was accordingly in the fiftieth year of his age at the time of his death. He was descended in a direct line from the Puritan settlers of the Massachusetts colony, his ancestors, almost without exception, having been farmers and mechanics, and usually active participants in the military affairs of their day. His grandfather, John Parker, was a soldier in the last French war of 1749-50, and was present at the capitulation of Quebec. He was a soldier in the last French war of 1749-50, and was present at the capitulation of Quebec. He was a zealous friend of liberty, and was captain of the soldiers in the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775. He formed the first line and drew the first

member the satisfaction with which he was wont to member the satisfaction with which he was wont to exhibit it among the curiosities of his ample library. The father of Theodore was a millwright and pumpmaker, a man of robust habits and sturdy sense, a great reader, fond of mathematics, with which branch of science he was well acquainted, an independent thinker, a Unitarian in belief, and possessing remarkable powers of expression and expression remarkable powers of expression and expression. independent timker, a Unitarian in bener, and pos-sessing remarkable powers of expression and argu-ment. His mother was a highly-cultivated woman for that day, a model of personal beauty, fond of literature, and with an enthusiastic taste for poetry. From his parents, Theodore inherited an earnest and thoughtful mind. Much of his time from the earli-At the Brombeid Street Methodist Episcopai, thoughtful mind. Much of his time from the earliest Church, Sunday evening, 3d inst., the Pastor, Wm. est childhood was spend in reading when at home, and before he was eight years old, he had finished Homer and Plutarch (in translations,) Rollin's Anwarren, is the cessation of one of the great lotter in the moral and immoral training of the world. He should speak freely of the great man gone, and reading, in fact, all the poetry he could find. At the age of 12, he took to metaphysics, a pursuit from which he did not desist to the last year of his

He had Parker, e speakeleus of constant which he did not desist to the last year of his life. His memory was so retentive, that he could repeat whole volumes of poetry, and would often learn by heart a poem of four or five hundred lines from a single reading. He began to write poetry at the age of eight. He early became interested in the study of botany, and soon learned the names and habits of most of the plants in the vicinity. Before the age of too, he know all the abruha and trees of He had con- the age of ten, he knew all the shrube a chusetts, and had made catalogues of all the perance, although opposed to the prohibitory law, and partly responsible for its non-enforcement in Boston. He had contributed to the Peace movement, Woman's Rights, and kindred reforms, being in advance of the public mind, and less radical than the peculiar apostles of these reforms. He had largely contributed to elevate the politics of his in advance of the public mind, and less radical man the poculiar apostles of these reforms. He had largely contributed to elevate the politics of his country into the sphere of morals, and had been opposed to those radical Abolitionists who played into the hands of the Southern politicians, by declaring that the Constitution is a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell. He was hopeful of his self-instruction is a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell. He was hopeful of his for four successive Winters, working on the farm country, and went to the ballot-box.

The baneful influences of the ministry of Mr.

Parker consisted in a tendency to fix in the popular mind a low and unworthy conception of God (!) He said beautiful things about God, and his God was better than the abominable deity of the Calvinists, or the old grandmother in a rocking-chair set up by the Universalists. But Theodore Parker's God never sent a ray of light or help to his children (!)

the Universalists. But Theodore Parker's God never sent a ray of light or help to his children (:) How then could he be 'the tender father and mother, and mother of men'? Parker was behind the times in matters of science—holding to the natural development theory, in opposition to the views of the first scientific authorities, who acknowledged supernatural creation. He labored to abolish revealed religion, and made misrepresentation, side thrusts, sneers, sarcasm, bitterness and spleen the instruments of his work (!!!)

Rev. James Belcher delivered, at Baldwin Place Church, a sermon suggested by the death of Theodore Parker, from the words—'All flesh is as grass, and all the glory of man is as the flower of grass. The grass withereth, and the flower thereof fadeth and all the glory of man is as the flower of grass.

The grass withereth, and the flower thereof fadeth away; but the word of the Lord endureth forever.'

I. Peter, 1: 24 and 25. He remarked, that to the illustrious deed of the rest was held in the story of the rest word of his rest was held in the story of Hebrew and theology, and have illustrious deed of the rest was held in the story of Hebrew and theology, and have illustrious deed of the rest was held in the story of Hebrew and H illustrious dead of the past year had just been added a name which had found a place in the history of politics and of religion—the name of a true standing of one year. Here he remained a little

interepurse of private life, he exhibited eminine gentleness and affection fomestic circle, be inspired perpet domestic circle, be inspired perpetuathe affluence of his conversation, liquence and wit, the incredible extens of his knowledge, the readiness as memory, and the benignant wisdom of his discourse. No one would genial and playful talker, the warm genial and playful tancer, the warm-and the considerate and tender advise iconoclast who delighted to wield the rush into the midst of the affray wh of human freedom or social rights Mr. Parker was one of the most men of the day; and had not his virtues, he would have been celebrat of Ross. In the receipt of a general his profession and his literary labo his surplus for many years past has devoted to deeds of unostentations

devoted to deeds or unosignations char-sincerest mourners at his death will be of young people, whom he has helped to tion and an establishment in life, and the

fortunate, whose wants never appealed to pathies in vain.

IT IS NOT A DYE!

MRS. S. A. ALLENS WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER

The only preparation that has a EUROPEAN REPUTATION. Warranted not to contain deleteric

This pleasant and valuable preparation has been used for many years by hundreds of the most distinguished and wealthy persons, who have previously tried all the nostrums of the day without success, some state of the day without success, some even injuring their hair and health. This is entirely different from all others.

· IS THERE ANY VIRTUE IN

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorative? We can answer this question by saying that we have already seen persons who have derived have

from it. Persons personally known to us have come volunt rily, and told us of good results to either themselve or friends, who have used it before it became know St. Louis. St. Louis Presbyterion. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE by

RS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESIGNATIVE by given universal satisfaction, wherever it has bue used. It can be used with perfect satety, and in perfect freeness from all soiling, renden it a very desirable article for the toilet."

Ch'n Witness and Ch. Advocate, Boston, Mass. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is worthy of confidence.'

Philadelphia Christian Chronish.

Incomparably the best preparation we have our All are compelled to acknowledge Mas. S. A. A. LEN's as the Hair Restorer.' MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HATE RESTORES IN

taken its place at the head of all articles of th Michigan Christian Herali. Dispel all doubts as to its efficacy,' Knoxville Presbylerien Wilnes. There never has been a prescription or remedy for improving the hair, published in the Advseus, which was so fully endorsed by men of unquestin-ed standing, as in that of Mrs. S. A. ALLEY'S.

Another objection to dyes is the unlife-like cold Another objection to dyes is the unlife-like cold and appearance they cause the hair to assume, and the only way to have grey hair assume its natural YOUTHFUL COLOR, is to use that which will be effectual and yet not a dye—Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLSH HAIR RESTORER will do this.'

U. S. Journel.

In these times, when every cosmetic is warranted as reatest discovery of the present day, it ing to come across that which is what it TENDS to be. A really excellent article is Mrs. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer. As an assistant to nature, it is of great service; and a ma-sistant to nature, it is of great service; and a ma-by using it often prevents a serious and unnecessar, loss of hair. Its properties are perfectly harmles, it being a chemical compound of ingredients calcu-lated to facilitate the natural growth of hair.' Saturday Evening Gazette, Boston,

Phose of our readers whose hair is turning grey of losing its color, and who are opposed to using dye, will find in Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Har dye, will find in Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Han Restorers a preparation that will speedily classe the hair to its natural color, and at the same time render it soft. It is superior to any heretofore pro-duced for restoring and beautifying the hair, rea-sessing none of the burning qualities of a did Philadelphia Mercary.

There is no Hair preparation, we believe, that has WORLD's HATE Prorouge Why is this because it is a preparation of real merit, and hencer failed, in a single instance, to produce it good effects ascribed to it on the part of its propie tor. Its sales are constant and most extensive, in we begin to think that it is denominated most sopropriately the 'World's Hair Restorer

LEN'S WOLLD'S HAIR RESTORES' is among the best articles of its kind ever discovered; indeed the wist circulation and immense sales it has schiered, full demonstrate that its efficacy is generally apprecised.' Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORES. To

most successful remedy of the day. We know of instances where its good effects have been remainable.' Weekly Visitor, Franklin N. Y. From individual cases that have come under our observation, we are satisfied that 'Mrs. S. A. Al-LEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER' performs all that its promises, and that instead (as is the case with other restoratives extensively used and highly res-

ommended) of being a useless waste of time as money, it is just what it is represented to be, and will perform all its proprietor engages it to perform. We therefore most cordially commend it to the notice and use of those of our readers who need a remedial agent of this character. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORERwe were travelling in Massachusetts a short in since, we met a lady whose appearance indicate

that she had attained the age of sixty. ferred, and but for her beautiful hair, we should have added several years. After some conversation she spoke of her hair, informing us that two years, and the state one half of it was grey, and that had feared that before then the whole would have turned or fallen off. But our friend read i pers, and acquainted herself with the various dies for decaying hair, and at length deter to obtain Mrs. Allen's Restorer. She did as, and applied it according to directions, and before year had passed, she assured us that she had as luxurous, even and beautiful head of hair, as when also ous, even and beautiful head of hair, as when also was but sixteen years old. Her statement was con-firmed by other members of the family, while we were informed that in the same neighborhood there were other instances where the same happy and signal effect had been produced by applying Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer.'

Providence Daily Tribuse.

We are satisfied that the statements made in adve tisement of Mas. S. A. Allen's Wor RESTORER are correct.' Boston Olive LESTORER are correct. Boston Olive Brisich.

Its remarkable "socess is satisfactory evidence.

Norfolk Argus.

Those unsuccessful with other articles can try this It is just what it purports to be.' Cleve. Leader.

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